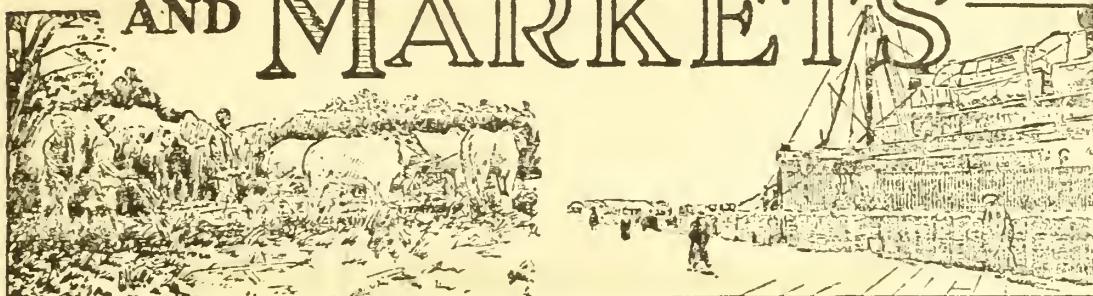


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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS—



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FEATURE ARTICLE

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF

IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
Canadian spring wheat seeding well advanced.....	631
Danube Basin wheat acreage increased	631
Argentine wheat zone experiencing drought	633
Indian and Chinese wheat crops deteriorate	633
Danube Basin rye and maslin acreage above 1934	634
Argentine corn shipments to United States increasing	635
United States exports more rice	636
United Kingdom considers new fruit marketing scheme	637
Soviet Union sowings of spring crops progressing	638
United States agricultural exports decline further	639

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

L A T E C A B L E S

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Wheat seeding in Prairie Provinces of Canada

is practically completed and the sowing of oats and barley well advanced. Cool, rainy weather during the week ended June 6 in several northern districts retarded operations but was beneficial in promoting strong growth and postponing grasshopper activity. With the exception of several unrelieved drought areas in central and west-central Saskatchewan, crop prospects are generally better this season than in 1934 and much more uniform. (Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, June 6, 1935.)

Final estimate of Egyptian cotton production

for 1934-35 placed at 1,566,000 bales of 478 pounds compared with 1,777,000 bales in 1933-34. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, June 3, 1935.)

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINS

Seeding and crop conditions in the Prairie Provinces

The seeding and early development of the 1935 wheat crop of the Prairie Provinces of Canada have gone forward this season under conditions greatly differing from those prevailing in the corresponding period of 1934, it is pointed out in the first weekly report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on May 28, covering crop conditions in these provinces. At this date in 1934, a serious crop situation was already apparent, with drought, high temperatures, and grasshoppers causing widespread destruction. The spring of 1935, in contrast, has been cold and late, by reason of which seeding has been delayed. Furthermore, generous rains were received during May, and moisture supplies are considered adequate in all but a few areas of the three provinces. The hatching of grasshoppers was delayed by the cool, wet weather, but greater activity is expected in the near future. The late seedings, of course, are subject to damage by early frosts at harvest time, but the moisture situation is so greatly improved over last year that higher yields are suggested.

In Saskatchewan, where over half of the wheat acreage of the Prairie Provinces is located, seeding is nearing completion in many districts, and substantial progress has been made throughout the province, though a reduction in acreage is expected. Heavy rains in the northern parts of Alberta caused a serious delay in seeding, and it is probable that the lateness of the season will result in a reduction in the acreage sown to wheat, with a corresponding increase in the area devoted to feed grains. In southern Alberta, however, seeding is well advanced. In Manitoba, a late start was made in seeding operations, but they progressed rapidly and are now practically completed, with early-sown grains showing good germination. While subsoil moisture is lacking in some areas, surface conditions are satisfactory, and the absence of high winds has kept soil drifting at a minimum.

The Danube Basin wheat situationAcreage and crop conditions

The 1935 wheat acreage of the Danube Basin, estimated at 21,337,000 acres, shows a gain of about 7 percent over 1934 as well as over the five-year average for 1929-1933, according to the May report of the Belgrade office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Of the total, about 20,262,000 acres were sown to winter and 1,075,000 acres to spring wheat as compared with 1934 sowings of 18,920,000 and 1,038,000 acres, respectively. Most of the expansion this season occurred in Rumania, where generally depleted farm stocks, favorable fall sowing weather, and relatively high prices during 1934 resulted in an increase of about 15 percent over the 1934 winter wheat acreage. Slight increases are also reported for Hungary and

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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Yugoslavia, but in Bulgaria a shortage of seed wheat caused a reduction in the area sown, in spite of distributions of seed made by the government.

While unusually heavy frosts were reported in the Danube Basin in early May, the cold weather of April had retarded development somewhat, and the plants were not damaged seriously enough to affect greatly the outcome of the crop. With general rains around the middle of the month, followed by warmer weather, the condition of the crop was still considered good by the Belgrade office.

Market conditions

The markets of the Basin were generally lifeless during May except for a few days when serious frost damage to the new crop was feared and a rush was made for available stocks. Prices remained practically unchanged. Of the exportable surplus for 1934-35, estimated at 29,400,000 bushels, about 18,700,000 bushels had been exported up to May 31, leaving a balance of around 10,700,000 bushels to be disposed of during June. Since it is unlikely that June exports will exceed 3,700,000 bushels, about 7,000,000 bushels will probably be carried over into the new marketing season.

Shipments of wheat from the Danubian countries during May totaled around 3,500,000 bushels, of which 2,200,000 bushels originated in Rumania and were shipped by a group of Rumanian industrialists to whom the accumulated stocks resulting from stabilization purchases by the government were recently sold. These industrialists agreed to purchase the government stocks at the price originally paid to the farmers with the understanding that foreign credit proceeds derived from the sale of the wheat abroad could be used for imports of raw materials and finished products prohibited under the present exchange regulations of Rumania. Exports from Hungary, consisting of shipments to Switzerland, Austria, and Italy, totaled only about 900,000 bushels. In addition, however, a barter agreement was made with Switzerland whereby about 367,000 bushels of wheat will be delivered between May 15 and June 30, partly in payment of interest due on Hungarian bonds held by the Swiss and partly in exchange for Swiss goods. Another import quota was also obtained from Austria. Practically no wheat was exported in May by Bulgaria, and Yugoslav shipments amounted to only 367,000 bushels. The grain in Yugoslavia became seriously infested with weevils during the winter, which makes it unacceptable abroad, and farmers are finding it difficult to dispose of their 1934 stocks.

The Hungarian government has announced that minimum wheat prices will be fixed in 1935-36 in much the same way as in 1934-35. This announcement followed a meeting in Italy of the Ministers of Foreign

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Affairs of Italy, Austria, and Hungary. It was reported that Hungary had secured agreements from Italy and Austria, whereby Hungarian wheat will be purchased at fixed prices by these two countries in larger quantities during the coming season than in 1934-35, when Austria took 5,500,000 and Italy 3,700,000 bushels of Hungarian wheat.

Drought conditions in the wheat zone of Argentina

The drought conditions prevailing over a large portion of the wheat-growing zone of Argentina, including extensive areas of pasture lands, is the cause of some concern, according to Agricultural Attaché Paul O. Nyhus at Buenos Aires. While at the present time the most adverse effect of the drought is the damage done to pastures, fall plowing and seasonal work have been delayed in the wheat-producing districts. In many localities only a fraction of the usual sowings of winter wheat has been completed. In the northern part of the wheat-growing zone of Argentina, the probability of rains after the first of June is quite favorable, but in the southern half, and particularly in the western and southwestern parts of the Province of Buenos Aires and in the eastern part of the Province of La Pampa, rainfall during June, July, and August is normally scant so that existing drought conditions may continue past seeding time. At this date, no conclusions can be reached as to the effect, if any, of the drought on the acreage which will be sown to wheat, but in the southern half of the wheat zone early-planted varieties are far more suitable for the region than late-sown varieties, and the inability to sow the most adaptable varieties in this region may be reflected in yields.

Wheat crops in Orient deteriorate

India

The second estimate of the 1935 wheat crop of India, placed at 366,725,000 bushels, is considerably under the first estimate issued in April but is 4 percent larger than the corresponding figure for 1934, and 5 percent above the final estimate for 1934. The fourth acreage estimate of 34,478,000 acres is considerably under the fourth estimate for 1934 and indicates an average yield per acre of 10.6 bushels as compared with an average of only 9.7 bushels obtained in 1934. In the Punjab, where over a third of the Indian crop is grown, the second estimate of production was reported at 133,562,000 bushels as compared with the first estimate of 132,459,000 bushels, both estimates being considerably above the corresponding figures for 1934, when the second estimate was revised downward from 130,853,000 to 122,565,000 bushels, and the final figure was only 121,445,000 bushels.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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China

The 1935 wheat crop of China is expected to be at least 15 percent smaller than that harvested in 1934, and imports in the marketing year of 1935-36 will probably exceed those of the current year, according to a radiogram from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Much of the reduction will occur in North China, where the quality of the grain is considered much poorer than that of last year. Prospects in the Yangtze Valley are almost as good as in 1934, and the quality of the wheat is said to range from fair to good.

Shanghai wheat market

Two cargoes of Australian wheat were booked for immediate shipment by Shanghai flour mills during the week ended May 31, the Shanghai office reports. Tientsin millers also showed some interest in foreign wheat, but at other points arrivals of domestic wheat during the next three months will be ample to supply requirements. Reduced quotations on foreign wheat, together with reports indicating a lower import duty on wheat than was expected, had an adverse effect on the Shanghai flour market. Flour demand continued strong, with stocks very low at both Shanghai and Tientsin.

Wheat prices, c.i.f. Shanghai, were quoted as follows: Australian (New South Wales) 84 cents per bushel, Argentine 83 cents. The July price of domestic standard wheat was 79 cents per bushel; domestic flour for June delivery, 99 cents per bag of 49 pounds, July delivery 97 cents. Australian flour, c.i.f. Hongkong, was \$3.31 per barrel of 196 pounds.

Rye and maslin in the Danube Basin

The acreage sown to rye and maslin for the 1935 crop in the Danube Basin is estimated at somewhat above the 3,976,000 acres reported for 1934 but below the 1929-1933 average of 4,082,000 acres, according to the May report of the Belgrade office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Plantings in Rumania and Yugoslavia showed gains of 8 and 6 percent respectively over those of 1934; in Hungary they were practically unchanged from the previous season, while in Bulgaria a marked decrease was reported, last year's drought having resulted in a shortage of seed only partially met by distributions from the government.

The condition of winter rye was generally satisfactory throughout the Basin, a heavy stand having been obtained in spite of the cold weather of April and early May, which retarded the new sprouts to some extent. Frost damage was rather serious in some sections, but in most areas the plants were still in the stooling stage, and no serious effects were apparent. Spring rye germinated well, but warm weather is needed to promote growth.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Exports of rye and maslin from the Basin totaled about 1,484,000 bushels during July-May, leaving an unexported balance of 878,000 bushels on May 31, of which about 787,000 bushels will probably be carried over into the new marketing year beginning July 1. As a result of the decreased prices prevailing since April, only about 138,000 bushels were imported in May, of which about 118,000 bushels came from Hungary. In other countries transactions were to fill small, local requirements.

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FEED GRAINS

Argentine corn shipments to the United States increasing

Heavier imports of Argentine corn into the United States are likely in the next several months, according to information available in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. No official estimate of the 1934-35 Argentine crop has been released, but trade reports suggest that about 375,000,000 to 425,000,000 bushels are available for export and carry-over. Weather conditions were favorable for harvesting and movement of the crop to market and the quality of arrivals was reported to be outstanding. The movement of Argentine corn to local seaboard markets has been large, and stocks at these centers are reported to be increasing, despite the exportation of around 7,000,000 bushels each week. Argentine corn shipments destined for the United States averaged about 1,000,000 bushels each week in May. During the week ended May 30, shipments to the United States were 1,130,000 bushels out of a total to all countries of 7,076,000 bushels.

Arrivals of corn at United States Atlantic and Pacific Coast ports during May were relatively light. No corn was received at these ports during the week ended May 2, but 335,000 bushels arrived in the week ended May 9, and 268,000 bushels during the week ended May 16. No arrivals were reported in the next week but 465,000 bushels were received during the week ended May 30, making a total for the month of 1,068,000 bushels, compared with 1,445,000 bushels imported in April. Imports for the period July 1934 through May 1935 totaled 12,338,000 bushels. In addition to the arrivals of corn during the last week of May, one cargo of Argentine corn was received at Philadelphia but the quantity was not known. Approximately 167,000 bushels of the 465,000 bushels received in the last week of May were from South Africa; the remainder was from Argentina.

Arrivals of oats in May were also small, except during the last week of the month when they totaled 531,000 bushels, all of which was from Argentina. Earlier in the month, a cargo of Argentine oats was

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T'D

reported reshipped from New York to Antwerp. Total arrivals of oats during May were 1,010,000 bushels compared with the imports in the previous month of 2,167,000 bushels. The May arrivals of barley, practically all of which were from Canada, totaled 881,000 bushels compared with 1,566,000 bushels imported in April.

RICE

Exports of United States rice increase; imports decrease

Export demand for United States rice has materially increased during the past two months, while imports, particularly of by-products, have tended to decrease, according to information available in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. A processing tax of 1 cent per pound, rough basis, became effective April 1. The processing-tax approach to the rice problem has been an important factor in trade developments. The compensatory tax on milled rice, including brewers' rice, is \$1.44 per one hundred pounds. This tax is refunded when domestic milled rice is exported, and is applied upon imported foreign milled rice.

Prior to the effective date of the processing tax amendment to the Act, export demand was unusually slow, not only because of the relatively high price of United States rice, but also because of various trade restrictions in foreign countries. Exports of United States rice grain from August 1934 through March 1935 totaled only 36,286,000 pounds. This was the smallest export movement for this period since 1925-26 when the crop was unusually small. Exports of broken rice, meal, and flour have been negligible so far this season. Shipments of head rice to Puerto Rico, August through March, aggregated 153,175,000 pounds compared with 150,700,000 pounds in the same period last year. A slightly smaller quantity of milled rice was shipped to Hawaii, despite the larger 1934 California crop; the total movement in the period, August 1934 through March 1935, being 55,088,000 pounds compared with 58,099,000 pounds in the same months of 1933-34.

Exports increased sharply in April and May, although some of the increase may be attributed to the withholding of rice for export in March in anticipation of processing tax regulations. Rice grain exports in April totaled 14,137,000 pounds and in May 25,910,000 pounds, which brings the seasonal total through May to 76,333,000 pounds compared with 70,390,000 pounds in the like period of last year. Shipments to Puerto Rico and Hawaii, which were unusually heavy in March, receded in April and May. Movement to Puerto Rico in April was 25,597,000 pounds

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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and in May 21,517,000 pounds, while 6,238,000 pounds were shipped to Hawaii in April and 8,037,000 pounds in May. The seasonal movement through May to Puerto Rico was 200,289,000 pounds as against 179,049,000 pounds in the same period of last season, and to Hawaii 69,363,000 pounds compared with 70,876,000 pounds last season.

The processing tax was also instrumental in decreasing imports of foreign rice which had been stimulated by increased brewing activity and the higher prices maintained by rice marketing agreements. Imports of milled Patna rice from August 1934 through March 1935 totaled 2,067,000 pounds, or nearly three times the amount imported in the same period of the previous season, but the April imports of Patna were 397,000 pounds, or slightly under a year earlier. Imports of other types of milled rice through March were 10,121,000 pounds, or double those in the same months of 1933-34. The April imports of milled rice other than Patna were only 928,000 pounds, the smallest for that month of any recent year. Demand for brewers' rice this season has exceeded domestic supplies with imports of rice meal, flour, and broken rice totaling 35,602,000 pounds this season through March against 9,273,000 pounds in that period last year. The April imports of these by-products, however, were only 309,000 pounds. Since a large proportion of Patna rice is purchased because of certain inherent qualities not possessed in the same proportion by domestic rices, and the other types of imported rices are utilized by certain groups of foreigners, these rices may continue to be imported in fairly large amounts, but with the present compensatory tax of \$1.44 per 100 pounds, imports of brewers' rice may continue small. In recent months Patna rice was obtained primarily from the Netherlands where it is partially processed, other milled rices from the Philippine Islands and Hong Kong, and rice by-products from numerous European countries and Siam.

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FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

New market scheme for fruit in United Kingdom

A modified marketing plan has been proposed by the National Farmers' Union of the United Kingdom, providing for compulsory grading of fruit, registering of fruit growers having over one acre of orchard or over half an acre under glass, authorizing distributors to deal in fruit, and providing advisory powers for the proposed board of 32 members in regard to controlling imports of fruit, according to a report from the American Consulate General, London. Funds would be obtained by a levy on acreage in fruit. A former plan of rather elaborate character was recently voted down by growers and dealers in the United Kingdom.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Of importance to the United States is the fact that the scheme calls first for a study of plans to control imports from foreign countries by tariffs or quotas, and to control shipments from Empire producers by voluntary regulation. In connection with marketing, the scheme proposes that market agents be appointed to advise the Board on prices and grading, and to cooperate with authorized dealers. Reports on crop conditions and market prices would be issued regularly. It is interesting to note that no restrictions on new plantings in the United Kingdom are contemplated. Plantings have been fairly heavy in recent years.

THE SOWING CAMPAIGN IN THE SOVIET UNION

An area of nearly 189,000,000 acres was seeded to all spring crops in the Soviet Union by May 15. This represents more than 80 percent of the sowing plan and an increase of 23,000,000 acres over the area seeded on the same date a year ago when sowings progressed more rapidly than during other years of the collectivization period of Russian agriculture (see table below). The sowing plan for wheat alone was fulfilled to the extent of 96.2 percent, which represents an area of over 55,000,000 acres. While detailed data on wheat seedings by regions are not available, it was stated that the small remaining acreage to be seeded to wheat was in the northern and eastern regions where seedings were being completed in the middle of May. In general it appears that wheat was seeded early this season in a great majority of regions, which is highly important in view of the favorable effect of early seedlings on yields, particularly in the semi-arid regions of the Union where a large proportion of the Russian wheat crop is raised. Complaints of abundant growth of weeds and slow progress of weeding, noted in previous reports on this year's sowing campaign, continued in the Soviet press.

An area of over 4,400,000 acres was planted to cotton in the Soviet Union up to May 15. This constituted 97 percent of the sowing plan. The completion of the planting campaign is hindered by shortage of water for irrigation purposes in cotton regions situated in the basin of the River Amu-Daria, Central Asia.

Area sown to all spring crops in the Soviet Union up to
May 15, 1930-1935

Year	Area	Year	Area
	1,000 acres		1,000 acres
1930.....	124,832	1933.....	131,148
1931.....	114,076	1934.....	166,068
1932.....	108,148	1935.....	188,611

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS DECLINE FURTHER

Expressed as an unadjusted index number, the volume of United States exports of agricultural products for the month of April 1935 stood at 41, which was less than one half the pre-war level and only two thirds of the unusually low index for April 1934. With cotton excluded, the index was 30, less than 50 percent of the volume exported during the same period last season, when the index stood at 63.

The index for cotton alone was 49. During the ten months ended April 30, 1935, 4,410,000 bales of lint cotton valued at \$285,552,000 were sent to foreign markets as compared with 7,585,000 bales with a value of \$391,333,000 during the corresponding period of 1933-34, a decrease of 42 percent in volume and 27 percent in value. Japan, the most important outlet, took 1,411,000 bales, which exceeded the combined exports to the United Kingdom, Germany, and France.

Exports of wheat and flour continued at a very low level and less fruit was exported than during April 1934. The index for unmanufactured tobacco was less than any April index since 1917 and less than one-half the volume exported during April in each of the two preceding years. Both the United Kingdom and China greatly reduced their purchases of American tobacco.

Short supplies in this country combined with a weak foreign demand reduced the index for lard to 18, one of the lowest on record and less than one fifth the exports during April 1934. Exports of cured pork, with an index of 19, were also under those of a year earlier.

UNITED STATES; Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, April 1935, with comparisons ^{a/}

Commodity or commodity group	1933	1934	1935		
	April	April	Feb.	March	April
All commodities	59	60	50	45	41
All commodities, except cotton .	51	63	39	41	30
Grains and grain products	22	51	14	15	16
Animal products	56	55	29	25	20
Dairy products and eggs	84	100	67	110	83
Fruits	154	176	225	231	160
Cotton fiber, including linters .	65	58	58	49	49
Wheat, including flour	20	61	15	17	15
Tobacco, unmanufactured	118	126	75	97	55
Hams and bacon	31	22	14	19	19
Lard	98	100	40	27	18

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

^{a/} July 1909 - June 1914 = 100. For detailed figures on exports see page 674.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF a/

The sharp reduction in United States cattle numbers during 1934 is the outstanding factor on the supply side of the world cattle and beef situation, according to information available in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. On the demand side, markets for the world's export beef continue restricted, largely by the operations of the Ottawa Agreement of 1932, and more recently by the application of British import control measures to Empire beef.

Cattle and beef prices in the United States and Canada are much higher than a year ago, and are slightly higher in other exporting and importing countries. Prices have had an upward tendency following the low levels reached in 1932 and 1933, with prices in the United States advancing further than in other countries.

The record one-year decline in American cattle numbers has resulted in increased imports of live cattle from Mexico and Canada, most of them being stockers and feeders. The decrease in United States cattle in 1934 from drought and emergency slaughter eliminated a major part of the increase in numbers made since 1928. It is to be expected, therefore, that the domestic market may attract more foreign cattle for several years, but even record importations would equal only a small fraction of the curtailment in slaughter resulting from the 1934 situation.

British import restrictions since 1932 have increased the interest of South American beef exporting countries in the American market. This is reflected in the upward tendency in United States imports of canned beef from Uruguay and Argentina.

a/ Prepared in collaboration with Esther H. Johnson, Division of Statistical and Historical Research. The second part of this survey will appear next week, and the parts will be published together as a reprint from "Foreign Crops and Markets."

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

With the exception of small quantities from Canada, the United States is not receiving any appreciable amount of foreign fresh or refrigerated beef. In 1928 and 1929, the former period of low American domestic supplies, this country imported frozen beef from New Zealand and Australia. Those countries are now enjoying preferential treatment in the British market as against South American beef, despite the recent measures taken to limit Empire supplies. The result is that there is now less pressure than formerly from those sources to sell in the American market. Future developments, however, depend heavily upon the measures taken to protect cattle producers in Great Britain.

Foreign cattle and beef supplies as related to the United States

No definite indications of future cattle movements from Mexico and Canada to the United States can be cited, but there seems little reason to anticipate any greater imports than those of 1928 and 1929. Present prices of beef steers at Chicago are considerably lower than those of the years indicated, and United States import duties are from 50 to 100 percent higher than in the earlier period.

The movement of cattle out of northern Mexico into the United States from 1930 to 1934 was much smaller than in the immediately preceding years, and the prices obtainable were not such as to encourage heavy stocking of ranges. According to the most recent census figures, there are only about one sixth as many cattle in all Mexico as there are in the United States, with only about 19 percent of the total located in the northern boundary states, where practically all of the exports to the United States originate. There is no accurate measure of the trend of cattle numbers in Mexico.

Canadian cattle numbers have tended upward in the past few years. The June 1, 1934, total, however, was not much larger than the corresponding 1929 total. In that year, Canada sent less than 300,000 head of cattle and calves to the United States, and the movement has dropped since that date to only a few thousand head annually. There are about the same number of cattle in Canada as in Mexico, but in recent years the former country has been sending fewer cattle to the United States than has the latter.

A tendency toward larger shipments of South American canned beef to the United States has been in evidence during the past ten years. This

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

tendency developed first as a result of import restrictions imposed by continental European countries. Since 1932, pressure to sell in the American market has increased in connection with the British policy of restricting imports of South American beef in accordance with the Ottawa Agreement. The present domestic supply and price position of the United States has stimulated imports of canned beef, but moderate increases probably would have occurred under more usual domestic market conditions, in view of the British restriction program.

Recent developments in British beef import control

British regulations for the first and second quarters of 1935 restricted imports of non-Empire chilled beef to 90 percent of the imports during the comparable quarters of 1932. This restriction was practically the same as that actually in force in the first 2 quarters of 1933 and 1934, owing to the fact that an emergency arrangement was made with non-Empire supplying countries on November 7, 1932, providing for a voluntary reduction in supplies of 10 percent during November and December as a result of the continued weakness in the British market. This was extended into 1933 and 1934. The Ottawa Agreement as originally drawn up allowed for no reduction in non-Empire chilled beef supplies. Frozen beef imports from non-Empire sources in the first and second quarters of 1935 were restricted to 65 percent of actual imports in the first two quarters of 1932 as a result of progressive reductions provided for in the Ottawa Agreement.

Further revision of these regulations may be made later in 1935. The British government is at present paying a subsidy to home producers of beef cattle and this subsidy has recently been extended to June 30, 1935. Import duties on all meat imports are being considered. On March 6, the government issued a note giving warning that unless agreement is reached with overseas producers for a levy on their exports to the United Kingdom, the British government will take steps to safeguard further the British livestock industry by the imposition of a levy on imports with or without a quota system. At present, Great Britain has an agreement with Argentina which prevents the application of import duties on beef until the agreement expires in November 1935, unless Argentina should voluntarily consent to such an assessment. It seems likely, therefore, that any additional control of imports before the time indicated must take the form of quantitative restrictions.

The effect of the British restrictions on foreign beef imports has been to reduce total beef imports in 1934 to about 4 percent below the 1931 level. South American supplies, which amounted to 86 percent of the total in 1931, have been reduced about 208,000,000 pounds or 16 percent, whereas supplies from Empire countries, which furnished about 12 percent of the total in 1931, have been increased about 151,000,000 pounds or 80 percent. In 1934, South American countries supplied only 75 percent of the total British beef imports and Empire countries 24 percent.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Before the policy of restricted imports was put into effect, the United Kingdom usually absorbed about 75 percent of the world's beef exports. At pre-depression prices, this trade amounted to more than \$200,000,000 annually. It is quite probable that the effort to increase beef production and support prices in Great Britain may have serious results in beef exporting countries, which will tend to compete more vigorously for available markets in other countries, including the United States. The British import restrictions on beef are closely related to those on other kinds of meat. Mutton and lamb from non-Empire countries have been subject to the same restrictions as those applying to frozen beef, now 65 percent of the 1931-32 quarterly base periods. Imports of mutton and lamb from Australia and New Zealand also are under control. Mutton and lamb imports into Great Britain are roughly half as large as the imports of beef and cattle. Cured pork imports have been under a quota system since late in 1932.

World cattle numbers

It is difficult to determine the trend in world cattle numbers since the census year 1930, owing to the fact that annual estimates are lacking for many important cattle-producing countries, including the chief beef-exporting countries of South America. Such estimates as are available since 1930, however, and the fact that there are no evidences of heavy liquidation of breeding stock, indicate some increase in numbers in South American countries, at least up to and including 1932. Since then, the British restrictions on beef imports have probably had a tendency to check cattle expansion in those countries, as commercial slaughter of breeding stock in 1933 and 1934 appears to have increased.

On the other hand, cattle production in the British Dominions has been stimulated and it seems probable that there will be a tendency to continue increasing numbers in those countries unless their favored position on the British market is altered.

The number of cattle in 37 countries ^{a/} for which comparable annual estimates are available was 237,000,000 in early 1934, or 3 percent above the number at the same date a year earlier. These countries supported a little over one third of the world total during the 5-year period 1926 to 1930. Annual estimates for 36 countries, excluding Russia, show that there has been an increase in these countries each year since 1931, when numbers were larger than the average for the 5-year periods 1921-1925 and 1926-1930. There was a reduction of over 7,000,000 cattle in Russia between 1931 and 1932 and a further reduction

^{a/} See world cattle table, page 646, for details.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

of 2,000,000 between 1932 and 1933. The 1934 estimate for that country shows an increase of 4,000,000 to 42,400,000 but numbers are still below the average for the 5-year periods 1921-1925 and 1926-1930.

The estimate of January 1, 1935 for the United States showed a decrease in cattle numbers for the first time since January 1928. The trend was upward from 1929 to 1934 but in the latter year there was a reduction of almost 8,000,000, or 11 percent, which was the largest decrease in any one year on record. On January 1, 1935, the number was only 60,667,000 valued at \$1,278,327,000, whereas last year cattle numbered 68,290,000 valued at \$1,247,491,000. The value per head was larger this year, being estimated at \$21.07 compared with \$18.27 a year ago.

Cattle numbers in the British Dominions have been increasing. In Canada, which has marketed a fairly large number of feeder cattle in the United States from time to time, cattle have been increasing since 1931 and on June 1, 1934 they were estimated at 8,952,000, an increase of 1 percent above 1933. Numbers have also been increasing in Australia and New Zealand. The latest estimate for the Union of South Africa was 10,751,000 in 1930. Cattle numbers in other British possessions in Africa are also on the increase.

The latest estimate available for Mexico, the only country besides Canada marketing feeder cattle in the United States, is that of the April 26, 1930, census, which placed numbers at 10,083,000. This census is officially stated to be the first complete one for that country and, therefore, is not comparable with earlier ones. A recent estimate for the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina, which supports about 36 percent of the total number in that country, shows an increase of 2 percent in 1934 above 1930. The latest estimate for all Argentina is the census enumeration of 32,212,000 on July 1, 1930. There was an increase in numbers in Uruguay between 1930 and 1932, but there are no indications of the trend in later years at present available. Cattle numbers in Brazil were large in 1931 or 1932, being estimated at 47,492,000 compared with the latest census figure of 34,271,000 in 1920.

World cattle numbers averaged 682,000,000 for the 5-year period 1926-1930, an increase of 6 percent above the preceding 5-year average and 21 percent above the average for 1909-1913. North and Central America and Oceania were the only geographical divisions showing decreases in 1926-1930. There was an increase of 7,000,000 in South America, about 5,000,000 in Europe, 7,000,000 in Africa, and 16,000,000 in Asia. The increase in Asia is probably not actually as large as appears owing to the fact that the estimates for the different periods for Russia, China, and India are not always for strictly comparable areas. If Russia, India,

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

and China are omitted from world totals, however, there was still an increase of 4 percent in 1926-1930 above the average for 1921-1925 and 20 percent above the average for 1909-1913. More detailed indications of the trend of cattle numbers in some countries will be given under the individual countries.

Beef production and consumption

Commercial slaughter of cattle and calves in 7 beef exporting countries ^{a/} has been increasing since 1932 and in 1934 amounted to about 14,000,000 head, or about 4 percent above 1933 and 12 percent above 1932. Slaughter in Argentina and Uruguay increased 6 percent in 1934. There was an even larger percentage increase in cattle and calf slaughter in the British Dominions, the increase being 13 percent. However, the total number killed for commercial purposes in the British Dominions was only about 60 percent of the number slaughtered in Argentina and Uruguay. The actual increase in slaughter in the British Empire exporting countries was 446,000 head, whereas in Argentina and Uruguay the increase was 402,000 head. The United Kingdom and Germany, the principal beef importing countries, also report increased slaughter for 1934.

Federally inspected slaughter in the United States showed a heavy increase in 1934 above 1933. The total number killed, including cattle and calves purchased and slaughtered for the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, was 20,729,000 compared with 13,562,000 the preceding year. Excluding relief purchases, the 1934 figure was 16,030,000 head.

There was a substantial increase in per capita consumption of beef and veal in Argentina and Germany, the 2 countries for which estimates are available for 1934. In Argentina, beef consumption has been increasing each year since 1931, probably partly as the result of the limitations placed on foreign beef imports into the United Kingdom by the Ottawa Agreement of 1932. In Germany, consumption of beef increased almost 5 pounds per capita in 1934 to exceed that of any other recent year. There was also a substantial increase in the per capita consumption of pork products despite the decline in lard consumption in 1934.

There was a general decrease in per capita consumption of total meat in European consuming countries in 1933, probably partly as a result of decreased consumer purchasing power. The decrease was principally in pork. Per capita consumption of beef increased in the United Kingdom and Belgium and decreased in Germany, France, and Czechoslovakia.

^{a/} Argentina, Uruguay, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Union of South Africa, and Poland.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE: Number in countries having 150,000 head or over,
average, 1921-1925 and 1926-1930, annual 1931-1934

Country	Month of estimate	Average		1931	1932	1933	1934 Prel.
		1921-1925 a/	1926-1930 a/				
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands
United States.....	Jan. 1	66,725	58,363	60,987	62,656	65,704	68,290
Canada.....	June	9,588	8,860	7,991	8,511	8,876	8,952
Mexico.....	June b/	2,492	c/ 7,834	d/ 10,083			
Guatemala.....	July	268	397	387	369	451	
Honduras.....	e/	466	(517)	f/ 517			
Salvador.....		(340)d/	(328)	438	454	523	
Nicaragua.....	g/	1,200	(1,200)	-			
Costa Rica.....		435	436	f/ 399			
Cuba.....	h/ Jan.	4,841	4,496	4,339		4,448	
Dominican Republic	May	640	694	f/ 900			
Puerto Rico.....		279	311	d/ 311			
All No. and Cen. Amer. countries reporting all per- iods to 1933(4)i/ To 1934(2)i/		76,921	67,948	69,803	71,990	75,554	
Estimated total j/		76,313	67,223	68,978	71,167	74,580	77,242
SOUTH AMERICA		87,900	84,000				
Colombia.....		7,468	6,857	8,000	7,592		
Venezuela.....		2,689	g/ 3,000	f/ 3,000			
British Guiana..		117	148	181	186	160	
Ecuador.....	e/	1,500	1,282	1,290			
Peru.....	Feb.	1,198	d/ 1,806	d/ 1,806			
Bolivia.....		2,145	1,918	2,064			
Chile.....		1,957	2,153	d/ 2,388			
Brazil k/.....	Sept. l/m	34,271	(47,492)	47,492			
Uruguay.....	l/	8,432	d/ 7,128	d/ 7,128	7,372		
Paraguay.....	h/ Jan. 1	4,600	(4,500)	g/ 4,000	g/ 4,000		
Argentina.....	Jan. 1	l/n 37,065	o/ 32,212				
All So.Amer.coun- tries reporting all periods		117	148	181	186	160	
To 1933(1)j/							
Estimated total j/		101,500	108,500				

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE: Number in countries having 150,000 head or over, average
1921-1925 and 1926-1930, annual 1931-1934, cont'd

Country	Month of estimate	Average		1931	1932	1933	1934 Prel.
		1921-1925 a/	1926-1930 a/				
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands
EUROPE							
England & Wales...	June	5,824	6,072	6,065	6,358	6,620	6,659
Scotland.....	June	1,171	1,218	1,209	1,233	1,279	1,306
Northern Ireland..	June	748	695	681	715	734	769
Irish Free State..	June	4,266	4,059	4,029	4,025	4,137	4,086
Norway <u>p/</u>	June	1,128	1,221	1,310	1,342	1,340	1,294
Sweden.....	June-July <u>m/</u>	2,736	2,980	3,109	3,120	3,086	-
Denmark.....	July	2,613	2,981	3,208	3,237	3,141	3,059
Holland.....	May - June <u>l/</u>	2,063	<u>d/</u>	2,366 <u>d/</u>	2,366	-	2,765
Belgium.....	<u>h/Jan.</u>	1,550	1,719	1,759	1,768	1,784	1,813
France.....	<u>h/Jan.</u>	13,582	14,886	15,467	15,434	15,643	15,830
Spain.....	<u>h/Jan.</u>	3,457	3,714	(3,655)	3,654	4,164	-
Portugal.....		797 <u>d/</u>	853	-	-	-	-
Italy <u>k/</u>	(Mar-Apr)	6,812 <u>d/</u>	7,108 <u>d/</u>	7,108	-	-	-
Switzerland.....	<u>Apr.</u> <u>l/</u>	1,425	1,598	1,609	-	1,684	1,659
Germany.....	<u>h/Jan.</u>	16,786	17,776	18,470	19,124	19,139	19,714
Austria.....	<u>Jan.-Apr.</u>	2,241 <u>d/</u>	2,313	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia....	<u>h/Jan.</u>	4,377	4,693	4,459	4,451	4,341	4,405
Hungary.....	<u>Apr.</u>	1,866	1,814	1,814	1,819	1,697	1,680
Yugoslavia <u>k/</u>	<u>h/Jan.</u>	4,204	3,749	3,850	3,912	3,851	3,913
Greece <u>k/</u>	<u>h/Jan.</u>	742	926	881	913	921	964
Bulgaria <u>k/</u>	<u>h/Jan.</u>	1,923	2,266	-	-	-	-
Rumania <u>k/</u>	<u>h/Jan.</u>	5,570	4,820 <u>a/</u>	4,159	4,269	4,382	-
Poland.....	June <u>r/</u>	3,063	9,019	9,786	9,461	8,982	9,240
Lithuania.....	<u>h/Jan.</u>	1,149	1,245	1,034	1,121	1,154	1,156
Latvia.....	June	867	977	1,117	1,153	1,156	1,158
Estonia.....	July	508	623	669	692	682	-
Finland.....	Sept.	1,847	1,841	1,822	1,806	1,745	-
Russia, European & Asiatic.....		54,120	64,900	47,900	40,700	38,400	42,400
All European coun- tries ex. Russia reported all per.							
To 1933 (21) <u>i/</u>		83,054	87,028	88,553	89,607	89,978	
To 1934 (16) <u>i/</u>		68,936	73,050	75,139	76,066	75,919	77,046
Estimated total ex. Russia <u>j/</u>		98,400	103,700				

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE: Number in countries having 150,000 head or over, average 1921-1925 and 1926-1930, annual 1931-1934, cont'd

Country	Month of estimate	Average		1931	1932	1933	1934 Prel.
		1921-1925 a/	1926-1930 a/				
		Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands
<u>AFRICA</u>							
Abyssinia		(4,000)	(4,000)	-	-	-	-
Morocco		1,711	1,971	1,909	1,990	1,954	2,049
Algeria	Sept.	853	903	872	893	896	884
Tunis	<u>h/</u> Jan.	459	464	502	540	543	544
French West Africa.		2,165	2,536	2,779	2,773	2,724	-
French Sudan		1,086	1,025	1,400	1,149	1,287	-
Nigeria (& British Cameroons)		2,909	3,117	3,056	2,762	2,916	-
French Cameroun ...		354	412	504	504	500	-
Egypt k/.....	Sept.	1,310	1,551	1,614	1,791	1,769	-
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan		864	1,461	1,200	1,250	1,300	-
Italian Somaliland..	Feb.	<u>1/m/</u> 1,246	1,110	f/ 1,113	-	-	-
Eritrea		553	d/ 749	-	-	1,000	-
Kenya Colony	Mar.-June	3,038	3,812	f/ 5,193	-	-	-
Uganda	<u>h/</u> Jan.	1,109	1,605	1,985	2,065	2,152	2,107
French Equatorial Africa		815	1,278	1,530	1,560	1,340	-
Belgian Congo		495	303	312	318	298	-
Ruanda - Urundi ...		700	887	831	763	823	-
Angola - Portugese West Africa		524	1,073	f/ 1,480	1,570	-	-
British Southwest Africa		561	643	645	725	628	-
Bechuanaland	Jan. 1	482	602	641	642	900	930
Union of So. Africa	Aug.	9,459	10,640	d/ 10,751	-	-	-
Basutoland		604	653	600	550	550	400
Rhodesia: Northern	<u>h/</u> Jan. 1	289	415	466	452	485	484
Southern	<u>h/</u> Jan. 1	1,794	2,268	2,468	2,582	2,747	2,689
Swaziland	<u>h/</u> Jan. 1	244	316	334	372	319	415
Tanganyika Territory	<u>h/</u> Jan. 1	3,806	4,823	5,099	5,336	5,450	-
Nyasaland	Mar. 31	120	151	175	183	198	200
Mozambique (Portu- guese East Africa	Feb.	342	446	517	519	-	-
Madagascar		7,708	7,038	6,705	6,760	6,575	6,169
All African coun- tries reported							
all periods							
To 1933 (22) i/		30,438	34,422	35,626	35,960	36,354	
To 1934 (11) i/		15,373	16,386	16,657	17,029	17,319	16,871
Estimated total i/..		50,000	56,700				

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE: Number in countries having 150,000 head or over, average 1921-1925 and 1926-1930, annual 1931-1934, cont'd

Country	Month of estimate	Average		1931	1932	1933	1934 Prel.
		1921-1925 a/ s/	1926-1930 a/ s/				
<u>ASIA</u>							
Turkey, European & Asiatic k/	s/	5,060	5,454	5,363	5,870	5,666	5,708
Persia.....	s/	1,000	(1,000)	1,622	1,816	-	-
Syria and Lebanon...		257	300	426	486	-	-
India k/- British... Native St.	Dec.-Apr.	140,759	151,847	152,858	152,762	-	-
Ceylon k/.....	h/ Jan. 1	33,982	33,421	47,591	47,739	-	-
China, including Turkestan, Manchuria & Inner Mongolia	t/	19,000	u/ 23,000	-	-	u/ 23,000	-
Japan.....	h/ Jan. 1	1,440	1,474	1,498	1,512	1,529	-
Chosen.....	h/ Jan. 1	1,567	1,536	1,612	1,637	1,664	1,663
Fernosa k/.....	h/ Jan. 1	407	385	391	383	387	386
French Indo-China k/		5,600	3,896	3,915	3,917	3,856	-
Siam k/.....	Mar.	6,701	8,783	9,513	9,867	10,126	-
Philippine Islands K/h/ Jan. 1		2,393	2,909	3,249	3,432	3,514	3,598
Dutch East Indies, Java & Madura k/... Outer Possessions h/ Jan. 1	h/ Jan. 1	5,287	5,708	5,768	6,014	6,321	6,224
All Asiatic countries ex. Russia reported all periods		1,672	1,934	2,064	2,069	2,055	2,032
To 1933 (10) i/..		29,786	33,769	35,031	36,281	36,688	
To 1931 (6) i/...		16,586	13,046	13,417	19,405	19,597	19,611
Estimated total ex. Russia i/.....		252,600	243,200				
<u>OCEANIA</u>							
Australia.....	h/ Jan. 1	13,780	11,273	11,721	12,260	12,783	-
New Zealand.....	Jan.	5,383	3,439	4,051	4,052	4,192	4,301
All Oceania countries reported all periods							
To 1933 (2) i/...		17,163	15,312	15,803	16,532	16,975	-
To 1934 (1) i/...		6,593	3,439	4,051	4,072	4,192	4,301
Estimated total i/..		17,400	15,500				

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE: Number in countries having 150,000 head or over, average
1921-1925 and 1926-1930, annual 1931-1934, cont'd

Country	Month of estimate	1921-1925		1926-1930		1931	1932	1933	1934 Prel.
		a/	a/	Thou- sands	Thou- sands				
Total countries re- ported all periods including Russia									
To 1933 (61) i/..				291,613	303,537	292,897	291,056	294,109	
To 1934 (37) i/..				254,721	243,044	231,202	228,439	230,007	237,471
Estimated world total incl. Russia j/y/				641,900	681,500				

Division of Statistical and Historical Research, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
Compiled from reports from United States Department of Agricultural representatives abroad, official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated. Figures in parentheses interpolated. Later estimates, if any, will be found in the text.

a/ Average for five-year period, if available, otherwise for any year or years within this period except as otherwise stated.

b/ Incomplete.

c/ Average of 1926 estimate for 96 percent of the municipalities and the final figures of the April 26, 1930, census. This census is the first complete census for Mexico and, therefore, is not strictly comparable with earlier estimates

d/ Census, 1930. e/ Year 1913. f/ Year 1930 or nearest year. g/ Unofficial.

h/ Countries reporting as of December have been considered as of January 1 of following year.

i/ Comparable totals for number of countries indicated in parentheses.

j/ This total includes interpolations for a few countries not reporting each year and rough estimates for some others.

k/ Buffaloes included. l/ Census. m/ Year 1920. n/ January 1, 1923.

o/ Census June, 1930. p/ In rural communities only.

q/ Estimate of total number based on number in rural communities only as compared with last year.

r/ November. s/ Includes unofficial estimate of 670,000 buffaloes.

t/ Estimate based on official figures for 1920 for 20 provinces which supported 63 percent of the cattle in China in 1914. No data available in 1920 for such important provinces as Hupeh with 1,898,000 in 1914, Hunan with 2,192,000, Szechuan with 3,009,114, Kwantung with 2,288,000, and Kwangsi with 1,537,000.

u/ Estimate for China based on official figures in 1932 or 1933 for 22 provinces which supported 98 percent of total in 1914. Official estimate excluding Turkestan and Inner Mongolia was 28,383,000 in 1932 or 1933. Estimates for this territory and for Manchuria included with China in this table.

v/ Estimated totals for continents are as follows in millions of head for 1909-1913: North and Central America and West Indies, 74.9; South America, 80.3; Europe, excluding Russia, 103.3; Africa, 33.3; Asia, excluding Russia, 195.3; Oceania, 13.8; World 562.0.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE AND CALVES: Estimated slaughter in exporting and importing countries, average pre-war, years 1930-1934.

Country	Average pre- war	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934 Prel.
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
<u>EXPORTING COUNTRIES</u>						
United States:						
Inspected	9,632	12,765	12,825	12,117	13,562	<u>c/</u> 16,030
Total	13,907	20,700	20,948	20,545	-	-
<u>South American Countries</u>						
Argentina:						
Freezing works	1,154	2,379	2,296	2,221	2,342	2,606
Salting "		19	-	-	-	-
Canned meat "	366	293	210	159	185	123
Liniens Market, B.A..	612	846	809	873	933	947
Total (excl. farm) <u>b/</u>	3,272	5,966	5,383	5,344	5,703	6,068
Uruguay:						
In freezing works ...	59	786	617	427	532	<u>c/</u> 563
Total (excl. farm) ...	914	1,285	1,102	916	1,006	-
Brazil						
State of Sao Paulo:						
In freezing plants ..	-	523	457	495	-	-
Total	-	-	703	706	-	-
State of Rio Grande do Sul:						
In freezing plants .	-	510	372	312	-	-
Total	708	837	623	602	-	-
Total Brazil	1,680	<u>d/</u> 4,800				
<u>British Dominions</u>						
Australia:						
For export only	-	429	425	397	527	<u>e/</u> 653
Total	1,572	1,787	1,751	2,056	-	-
New Zealand <u>f/</u>	277	<u>e/</u> 294	<u>e/</u> 938	<u>e/</u> 1,019	<u>e/</u> 1,443	<u>h/</u> 1,462
Canada:						
Inspected	452	973	963	937	1,092	1,347
Total	1,218	1,904	1,702	1,669	1,715	-
Union of South Africa:						
At principal abattoirs	-	337	353	328	412	<u>i/</u> 458
Total incl. Euz farms <u>j/</u>	-	549	522	569	671	-
<u>European Countries</u>						
Netherlands:						
Inspected	-	998	897	1,056	1,216	-
Poland:						
Inspected	-	3,372	3,555	3,602	3,405	3,041
Total	-	3,475	3,796	3,788	3,555	3,183

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE AND CALVES: Estimated slaughter in exporting and importing countries, average pre-war, years 1930-1934

Country	Average pre- war	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
(Cont'd.)						
IMPORTING COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom: <i>k/</i>	2,361	3,350	3,234	3,452	3,894	-
Germany:						
Inspected.....	6,939	7,638	7,468	7,939	7,851	9,035
Total	7,057	7,687	7,516	7,988	7,899	9,084
France <i>l/</i>	5,813	6,307	6,419	6,208	6,222	6,586
Belgium	756	718	681	800	-	-
Norway	327	377	370	411	431	-
Czechoslovakia	-	1,619	1,744	1,810	1,638	-

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Later figures if any appear in the text. Countries arranged in order of importance as net exporting and importing countries of beef and beef products except that the United States has been placed first under exporting countries for convenience. If beef alone is considered the United States is a net importing country.

a/ With cattle and calves purchased and slaughtered for relief purposes the number was 20,729,000.

b/ Farm slaughter roughly estimated at 1,000,000 head annually according to Assistant Agricultural Commissioner, C. L. Luedtke.

c/ Estimate for year based on statistics for first 11 months.

d/ Unofficial estimate.

e/ Estimate for year based on first 10 months slaughter.

f/ Season beginning April 1.

g/ Includes farm slaughter years beginning February 1, 1930, 16,079; 1931, 22,095; 1932, 25,911; 1933, 25,960.

h/ Unofficial estimate based on percentage of total number slaughtered in 1933-34.

i/ Estimate for year based on official slaughter in first 9 months.

j/ Year beginning July 1. Estimates for years 1930-1932 are those of the Imperial Economic Committee published in the Cattle and Beef Survey, June 1934, p. 45, Figures for subsequent years are unofficial estimates based on slaughter at principal markets.

k/ Year beginning June 1. Estimates based on official method of estimating production in England and Wales as explained in the Agricultural Outputs for 1925 and 1930. (Pub. in 1934) in which birth and death rates and average weights were revised.

l/ For method of estimating, see United States Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin # 37, Agricultural Survey of Europe, France - by Dr. Louis G. Michael.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

BEEF AND VEAL: Estimated production in exporting and importing countries, average pre-war, years 1930 to 1934

Country	Average:					
	pre-WW Million pounds	1930 Million pounds	1931 Million pounds	1932 Million pounds	1933 Million pounds	1934 Prel. Million pounds
EXPORTING COUNTRIES a/						
United States:						
Inspected	4,084	4,704	4,751	4,394	5,046	5,604
Total	6,983	6,909	6,992	6,745		
<u>South America</u>						
Argentina:						
In freezing works	818	1,625	1,096	1,100	1,434	1,567
Salting "	378	7	-	-	-	-
Canned meat "	316	105	52	57	73	47
Liniers market ..	2,312	3,466	3,181	3,324	3,399	3,586
Total (excl. farm)	3,012	4,047	3,772	3,946	3,995	4,177
Uruguay:						
In freezing works	32	338	250	201	216	b/ 230
Total (excl. farm)	469	553	446	371	408	-
Brazil						
State of São Paulo:						
In freez. plants	-	314	274	237	-	-
Total	-	-	422	338	-	-
State of Rio Grande do Sul:						
In freez. plants	-	225	163	139		
Total	-	340	253	-		
Total Brazil	609		2,116			
<u>British Dominions</u>						
Australia c/	764	833	771	774		
New Zealand d/	221	268	322	317	408	b/ 412
Canada:						
Inspected b/	140	347	342	333	388	478
Total	426	676	604	593	609	
<u>Union of S. Africa h/</u>						
At. principal abattoirs	-	229	199	189	240	267
Total incl. farm e/	-	425	334	368	437	
<u>European Countries</u>						
Poland:						
Inspected f/	504	524	566	541	445	
Total f/	515	537	605	555	458	

Continued -

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

BEEF AND VEAL: Estimated production in exporting and importing countries, average pre-war, years 1930 to 1934

Country	Average	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	pre-war					
IMPORTING COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom and Irish Free State b/	1,714	1,594	1,515	1,673	1,824	g/
Germany:						
Inspected	2,141	2,339	2,323	2,386	2,341	2,642
Total	2,176	2,379	2,333	2,396	2,350	2,651
France	2,040	1,962	2,129	2,029	1,992	2,060
Belgium	316	255	240	283		
Norway:						
Inspected	51	59	62	69	72	
Total	-	-	h/	91	-	93
Czechoslovakia	-	466	493	481	391	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Compiled from official sources unless otherwise stated. Edible offal not included for the United States. Assumed that it is not included for other countries unless specifically stated. Later figures, if any, appear in the text. Countries arranged in order of importance as net exporting and importing countries of beef and beef products with the exception of the United States, which has been placed first as an exporting country for convenience. If beef alone is considered the United States is at present a net importing country.

- a/ Countries in which exports usually exceed imports.
- b/ Estimated by multiplying slaughter by an ascertained average dressed weight.
- c/ Pre-war average production for 10 years ended 1920-21, for subsequent seasons 1 year only.
- d/ Season beginning April 1, farm production included except for pre-war average. Production 1929 to date revised on basis of 600 pounds dressed weight of cattle instead of 700 pounds as officially reported formerly.
- e/ Season beginning July 1.
- f/ Estimates for 1932 and subsequent period based on study made recently and published by the Polish Central Statistical Office entitled Regions d'Elevage, Production et Consommation de la Viande en Pologne, in which production was given for 1929-1931. These figures are considerably lower than those used in former issues of Foreign Crops and Markets based on an average dressed weight officially reported for 1927.
- g/ Receipts of home produced beef and veal at London central markets amounted to 83,554,000 pounds in 1934, compared with 83,052,480 pounds in 1933.
- h/ Census.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated per capita consumption of beef and veal, mutton and lamb, and pork and lard, in specified countries, averages pre-war, 1921-1925 and 1926-1930, annual 1930-1934

Country and year	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pork and lard	Total
EXPORTING COUNTRIES a/				
United States b/	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Pre-war	73.5	7.3	72.7	153.5
1921-1925 average.....	68.3	5.3	83.2	156.8
1926-1930 average.....	62.3	5.8	83.8	151.9
1930.....	56.9	6.6	83.1	146.6
1931.....	56.5	7.1	84.0	147.6
1932 c/.....	54.2	7.0	87.4	148.6
1933.....				
1934.....				
South America				
Argentina- d/				
Pre-war.....	256.0	25.0	4.0	285.0
1921-1925 average.....	270.0	22.0	8.0	300.0
1926-1930 average.....	251.0	16.0	12.0	279.0
1930.....	250.0	21.0	11.0	282.0
1931.....	221.0	15.0	12.0	248.0
1932.....	240.0	14.0	11.0	265.0
1933.....	241.0	15.0	14.0	270.0
1934.....	253.0	16.0	12.0	281.0
British Dominions				
Australia-				
New South Wales- e/				
Pre-war	152.3	97.5	14.4	264.3
1921-1925 average.....	122.5	68.6	15.1	206.2
1926-1930 average.....	108.2	76.9	16.8	201.9
1930.....	90.2	83.0	15.3	188.5
1931.....	92.1	85.7	15.4	195.2
1932.....				
1933.....				
1934.....				
New Zealand- f/				
Pre-war	---	---	---	---
1921-1925 average.....	175.9	88.3	29.7	293.9
1926-1930 average.....	160.0	81.7	27.6	269.3
1930.....	146.3	77.3	26.3	249.9
1931.....	134.0	94.0	27.9	255.9
1932.....	109.0	106.0	29.6	244.6
1933.....			30.6	
1934.....				

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated per capita consumption of beef and veal, mutton and lamb, and pork and lard, in specified countries, average pre-war, 1921-1925 and 1926-1930, annual 1930-1934 cont'd

Country and year	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pork and lard	Total
EXPORTING COUNTRIES a/ CONT'D	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Canada- g/				
Pre-war	60.9	9.1	66.7	136.7
1921-1925 average.....	71.0	8.0	78.4	157.4
1926-1930 average.....	67.3	6.4	78.0	151.8
1930.....	65.8	6.9	72.9	145.6
1931.....	57.9	7.0	83.5	148.4
1932.....	56.0	7.0	85.6	148.6
1933.....	56.1	6.3	74.6	137.0
1934.....				
IMPORTING COUNTRIES h/				
United Kingdom i/				
Pre-war	61.3	29.3	33.8	124.4
1921-1925 average.....	62.3	24.6	39.6	126.5
1926-1930 average.....	62.0	27.1	40.1	129.2
1930.....	60.3	27.0	42.1	129.4
1931.....	58.1	29.4	48.2	135.7
1932.....	60.6	31.5	47.2	139.3
1933.....	63.9	31.3	41.7	136.9
1934.....				
Germany- j/				
Pre-war	37.5	2.3	73.1	111.7
1921-1925 average.....	30.2	1.8	48.6	96.0
1926-1930 average.....	39.7	1.6	70.7	112.0
1930.....	38.7	1.6	71.9	113.5
1931.....	36.2	1.5	76.1	114.1
1932.....	37.0	1.4	71.8	110.2
1933.....	35.9	1.5	71.7	109.1
1934.....	40.5	1.3	76.0	117.8
France- k/				
Pre-war.....	49.2	9.5	47.0	105.7
1921-25 average.....	48.1	6.9	37.8	92.8
1926-1930 average.....	46.6	7.3	37.9	91.8
1930.....	48.6	7.7	38.7	95.0
1931.....	54.6	7.4	40.9	102.9
1932.....	49.7	6.5	39.0	95.2
1933.....	48.7	6.5	38.7	93.9
1934.....	49.6	6.6	38.3	94.5

Continued-

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated per capita consumption of beef and veal, mutton and lamb, and pork and lard, in specified countries, average pre-war, 1921-1925 and 1926-1930, annual 1930-34, cont'd

Country and year	Beef and	Mutton	Pork and	Total
	veal	and lamb	lard	
IMPORTING COUNTRIES b/ CONT'D	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Belgium-				
Pre-war	41.6	2.0	42.2	85.8
1921-1925 average.....	43.5	1.0	32.3	76.8
1926-1930 average.....	41.4	1.4	37.5	80.5
1930.....	39.0	1.3	41.9	82.2
1931.....	39.0	1.3	48.8	89.1
1932.....	38.8	0.9	46.4	86.1
1933.....	40.7			
1934				
Czechoslovakia- 1/				
Pre-war	—	—	—	—
1922-1925 average.....	26.8	6.6	32.6	66.0
1926-1930 average.....	30.0	7.6	39.1	76.7
1930.....	28.5	7.3	40.4	76.2
1931.....	27.4	8.2	41.8	77.4
1932.....	28.7	7.5	36.2	72.4
1933.....	26.4	6.9	34.1	67.4
1934				

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Compiled from official sources unless otherwise stated. In some cases the figures in this table differ from those in other issues of "Foreign Crops and Markets". The changes are due mostly to the receipt of additional information after the publishing of those issues. In cases where per capita consumption has been estimated by adding to estimated production net imports or subtracting net exports, the classification used in the international trade tables for beef and beef products, pork and pork products and mutton as published in the Yearbooks of the United States Department of Agriculture has been used. Edible offal not included for the United States and not included for other countries unless specifically stated.

a/ Countries in which exports of beef and beef products usually exceed imports arranged in order of importance as exporting countries, except that the United States has been placed first for purposes of convenience.

b/ Estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Lard included to make estimates more comparable with those of other countries. Lard consumption alone in 1932 was 15.2 pounds.

c/ Total per capita consumption not available for later years. Per capita consumption of federally inspected meat alone was as follows in pounds: Beef and veal, 1932, 35; 1933, 40; 1934, 44; Mutton and lamb, 1932, 5; 1933, 5; 1934, 5; Pork including lard, 1932, 58; 1933, 58; 1934, 52.

d/ Estimate including quantity of beef and veal, and mutton and lamb consumed on farms. These estimates have been made by subtracting exports of beef and beef products (including preserved meat which is believed to be mostly beef) mutton and lamb and pork and lard from estimated production and dividing by population.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

MEAT: Estimated per capita consumption of beef and veal, mutton and lamb, and pork and lard, in specified countries, pre-war, 1921-1925 and 1926-1930, annual 1930-1934-cont'd

NOTES, CONT'D:

e/ Season beginning July 1. Average for all Australia is officially estimated as follows in pounds: Beef and veal for 7 years ended 1920-21, 110; 1930-31, 94; 1931-32, 93; Mutton and lamb, 7 years ended 1920-21, 69; 1930-31, 77; 1931-32, 80; Bacon and hams, 1921-1925, 11; 1930-31, 11; 1931-32, 11.

f/ Season beginning April 1. Three-year averages ended year indicated, except for pork. The estimates in first column are for beef alone. Including veal, estimates are based on annual consumption figures divided by population and are as follows: 1927, 189.4; 1928, 174.4; 1929, 173.7; 1930, 167.8; 1931, 170.4; 1932, 185.6. As the average dressed weight of cattle used in making estimates since 1929 is 600 pounds instead of 700 pounds as used formerly, these figures are not strictly comparable.

g/ Lard not included as production for entire country not available. Per capita consumption of lard produced in factories and abattoirs was as follows in pounds: Averages 1921-1925, 6.3; 1926-1930, 5.1; 1930, 5.0; 1931, 4.8; 1932, 5.3; 1933, 4.6.

h/ Countries in which imports usually exceed exports arranged in order of importance as beef importing countries.

i/ For season beginning June 1, including Irish Free State. Years, 1924-25 to 1932-33 are revisions of earlier figures published by this Bureau and are unofficial estimates based on method of estimating as described in the Agricultural Outputs for England and Wales for 1925 and 1930-31 (pub. 1934). In the recent Output the birth and death rates of sheep and lambs, and hogs have been revised as have the average dressed weights. Official estimates of pork per capita consumption apparently exclude imported lard. Including imported lard unofficial estimates are as follows in pounds: Average 1909-1913, 38; averages 1921-1925, 45; 1926-1930, 45; 1930, 48; 1931, 54; 1932, 53; 1933, 48.

j/ Excludes imported fats and edible organs, except in the case of pork which for years 1924 to 1932 are estimates furnished by Blatter fur Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung and include imported fats and edible organs. Estimate for pork including lard for other years have been obtained by adding net imports of pork and pork products as compiled for the United States Department of Agriculture international trade tables to official production and dividing by population. Per capita consumption of lard alone is estimated as follows in pounds: 1912, 8.4; averages 1921-1925, 6.5; 1926-1930, 7.1; annual: 1930, 6.8; 1931, 7.1; 1932, 7.6; 1933, 6.6; 1934, 5.8.

k/ Figures up to and including 1925 are those of Dr. Louis G. Michael, and published in United States Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin #37, Agricultural Survey of Europe, France. Later estimates based on this method of estimating are given in the table.

l/ Figures for per capita consumption "of all other meats" placed in mutton and lamb column. Lard consumption was as follows in pounds: Average 1922-1925, 12.6; 1926-1930, 12.4; 1930, 12.3; 1931, 11.5; 1932, 10.2; 1933, 9.3.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

United States

The sharp upward movement in cattle prices in 1935 has resulted in current figures nearly double those of a year ago. The top price of well finished cattle at Chicago reached \$16.25 per 100 pounds in early May, the highest price paid in that market since early 1930. For stockers and feeders, top value in April at Chicago reached \$11.00 against \$6.25 last year. The average April price paid for all weights and grades of stocker and feeder steers was \$7.75 against \$4.25 a year earlier. The general level of cattle prices as measured by the average price paid by packers for all cattle slaughtered under Federal inspection rose from about \$4.00 in November 1934 to about \$7.50 in April 1935. This advance was one of the most pronounced for any period of similar length on record. At present prices, cattle from Canada and Mexico find the American market more attractive than in other recent years. The number of such cattle being imported, however, represents a very small fraction of American requirements, and available information indicates that neither neighboring country has a large surplus of cattle available for export.

Drought losses and emergency relief slaughter in the United States in 1934 wiped out a major part of the gain in numbers made since 1928, when an upturn in the production cycle got under way. Because of the unusually heavy decline in the year ended January 1, 1935, it is likely that it will take several years to bring cattle supplies back to the levels of 1933 and 1934. It appears also that the supply position may be expected to sustain prices of slaughter cattle at levels considerably higher than those prevailing during the past three years. This situation appears probable even though there should be no material improvement in consumer demand beyond present levels. If the domestic demand for beef improves from present levels, additional strength will accrue to cattle prices. See table, page 661.

Inspected slaughter of cattle during the first four months of 1935 was about 8 percent smaller than in the corresponding 1934 period. Inspected calf slaughter showed a drop of about 6 percent. Average weights of cattle marketed also have been reduced considerably in recent months. The proportion of the choice and good grades of slaughter steers received at Chicago in recent months has been much smaller than that of a year ago, reflecting the greatly reduced cattle feeding operations during the past fall and winter. This year, however, there is considerable interest being shown in cattle purchases for feeding. The April movement of stockers and feeders into mid-western feeding areas from 12 markets, at 148,000 head, was 60 percent heavier than the April 1934 movement. From June 30, 1934, to May 24, 1935, that movement totaled 1,903,000 head against 1,663,000 head for the corresponding 1933-34 period.

Imports of stocker and feeder cattle in recent months have been considerably heavier than last year. In the 10 months July-April 1934-35

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

123,000 head of such cattle were imported from Mexico, against 68,000 head imported in the whole year ended June 30, 1934. Since 1929-30, such imports have varied between 60,000 and 87,000 head annually. Imports in 1928-29, the former low point in United States cattle numbers, stood at the high level of 303,000 head. Imports of slaughter cattle from Mexico have never gone higher than 10,000 head in the past 8 years. Imports of Canadian stocker and feeder cattle have not exceeded 21,000 head annually since 1929-30. Total imports of slaughter cattle also have remained at very low levels, the imports of recent months being the largest since 1931-32. See table, page 662 for a distribution of cattle imports from Canada and Mexico by utilization classes from 1927-28 to 1934-35.

The upward tendency of the past four years in United States imports of beef was continued into the early months of 1935. Canned beef from South America retains the leading position in this trade, with limited movement of fresh beef from Canada showing some tendency to increase. So far, New Zealand and Australia have shown considerably less interest in the American market than they did from 1927 to 1930, the previous period of attractive American prices. Those sources are less interested in sending beef to the United States market in view of the preferred position enjoyed by Empire beef in British markets. That preference, however, has been a factor in the larger movement of South American canned beef to the United States. For the period January-April, 1935, United States total imports of canned beef were about 160 percent larger than those of a year earlier, and exceeded the corresponding 1933 figures by about the same amount. Argentina and Uruguay share the bulk of the business between them, with the larger portion coming from Uruguay. See table, page 664.

The position of the United States as a beef exporting country improved somewhat in 1934, but the total outward movement of all types of beef involved less than 22,000,000 pounds. The trade with Newfoundland and Labrador in pickled and other cured beef continued as the leading item and reached the highest level of recent years, but still fell short of 9,000,000 pounds. Total exports of such beef in 1934 represented about 64 percent of the exports of all types of beef. Exports of fresh beef accounted for about 23 percent of the total movement in 1934. The bulk of such shipments go to the West Indies, Canada, and Panama, with practically all markets taking somewhat larger quantities in 1934 than in the preceding year. The very small trade with Great Britain also showed an increase to reach the largest figure recorded since 1931. In canned beef, the 1934 exports represented about 13 percent of the total United States beef exports, and displayed a material gain over similar exports of other recent years. Increases were made in shipments to most of the near-by markets, but the bulk of the increased movement was accounted for by exports to Great Britain which, though only slightly exceeding 2,000,000 pounds, were the largest of recent years. See table, page 665.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Average monthly price per 100 pounds of medium beef steers, all weights, sold out of first hands at Chicago for slaughter

Month	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
January ...	11.68	8.72	6.04	4.43	4.68	7.60
February ..	11.96	7.91	6.00	4.66	5.20	8.85
March	11.88	7.97	6.06	4.89	5.37	9.48
April	11.23	7.46	6.15	4.64	5.69	9.89
May	10.78	7.05	5.59	5.21	5.89	9.89
June	10.13	6.95	6.17	5.24	5.88	
July	8.72	7.01	7.06	5.32	5.39	
August	8.71	7.52	6.94	5.19	5.52	
September ..	9.39	6.82	6.88	5.19	5.97	
October ..	9.09	6.94	5.90	4.62	5.62	
November ..	9.20	6.99	5.38	4.32	5.39	
December ..	9.13	6.18	4.63	4.43	5.74	
Average ..	10.39	7.39	5.98	4.91	5.53	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from records of the Market Reporting Service of the Division of Livestock, Meat and Wool.

UNITED STATES: Imports of cattle, by countries, 1930-1934

Country from which imported	Year ended December 31				
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934 a/
					Number
FREE:					
Canada	3,488	6,505	6,769	4,957	5,608
Mexico	1,455	862	638	299	1,237
United Kingdom	536	286	169	63	15
Other countries	2,421	2,232	0 b/	1,614 c/	1,765
Total	7,900	9,885	7,576	6,933	8,625
DUTIABLE:					
Mexico	170,959	65,283	90,409	73,288	55,853
Canada	55,308	19,584	5,994	1,370	1,325
United Kingdom	6	3	0	0	1
Other countries	0	0	1,633	0	0
Total	226,273	85,470	98,036	74,658	57,679
TOTAL CATTLE	234,173	95,355	105,612	81,591	66,304

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1930-1933 and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Imports for consumption.

b/ Includes 1,613,000 pounds from the Virgin Islands.

c/ Includes 1,765,000 pounds from the Virgin Islands.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CATTLE, LIVE: Imports into the United States, inspected and classified according to purpose for which imported, 1927-28 to 1933-34 and July-April, 1934-35

Year ended June 30	Feeding	Slaughter	Dairy	Breeding	Other	Total
1927-28	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
Canada	a/ 147	a/ 121	20	12	1	301
Mexico	b/ 194	12	-	c/ 1	2	207
Other	c/ 1				1	3
Total	341	134	20	13	4	511
1928-29						
Canada	a/ 112	d/ 108	20	13	c/ 1	253
Mexico	b/ 303	9	-	c/ 2	4	317
Other	c/ 1		-		1	2
Total	415	117	20	15	5	572
1929-30						
Canada	a/ 80	d/ 72	25	13	c/ 1	190
Mexico	192	8	-	12	3	216
Other	-	1	-	1	1	3
Total	272	81	25	26	4	409
1930-31						
Canada	1	16	3	4	1	24
Mexico	b/ 60	4	c/	3	c/ 1	68
Other	c/ 1		-	1	c/ 1	2
Total	61	21	3	8	1	94
1931-32						
Canada	1	d/ 12	4	8	1	24
Mexico	72	5	-	c/ 1	c/ 1	78
Other	-	2	-	1	c/ 1	2
Total	73	19	4	9	1	104
1932-33						
Canada	c/ 1	d/ 1	1	6	c/ 1	8
Mexico	b/ 87	2	-	c/ 1	1	89
Other	-	2	c/ 1	c/ 1	c/ 1	2
Total	87	5	1	6	1	99
1933-34						
Canada	1 c/ 1	c/ 2	c/ 1	6	1	7
Mexico	b/ 68	2 c/ 2	c/ 2	c/ 1	c/ 1	70
Other	-	2 c/ 2	c/ 2	c/ 1	c/ 1	2
Total	69	4 c/ 1	c/ 1	6	1	79
1934-35 (10 months, July-April)						
Canada	21	24	3	5	1	53
Mexico	123	3	-	c/ 1	c/ 1	126
Other	-	2	-	c/ 1	c/ 1	2
Total	144	29	2	6	1	181

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Inspection Records and Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S.D.A.

a/ Reached the peak between September-November. b/ Reached the peak between November-December and April-May. c/ Less than 500. d/ Reached the peak between July-September.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Imports of beef and veal, by countries, 1930-1934

Commodity and country from which imported	Year ended December 31				
	1930 <u>pounds</u>	1931 <u>pounds</u>	1932 <u>pounds</u>	1933 <u>pounds</u>	1934 a/ <u>pounds</u>
FRESH AND FROZEN:					
Canada	3,226	417	435	159	268
New Zealand	2,763	1,278	265	200	46
Cuba	1,869	126	161	0	0
Australia	1,584	35	21	19	11
Uruguay	60	0	0	0	38
Argentina	4	0	0	0	0
Other countries	7	1	0	0	0
Total	9,513	1,857	882	378	363
CANNED, INCL. CORN BEEF: b/					
Argentina	25,900	8,453	8,255	18,908	17,462
Uruguay	24,005	9,271	15,744	21,278	28,593
Other countries ...	2,581	1,222	640	1,158	619
Total	52,488	18,926	24,639	41,344	46,574
PICKLED OR CURED:					
Argentina	1,253	217	56	c/	20
Uruguay	468	1,137	722	611	759
Canada	376	42	31	7	1
Other countries	4	69	5	40	44
Total	2,101	1,465	814	658	824
TOTAL BEEF AND VEAL	64,102	22,248	26,335	42,380	47,861

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1930-1933, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Includes supplies of vessels imported free.

b/ Data for 1930 and 1931 include a small quantity of canned meat other than beef.

c/ Less than 500.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

BEEF, CANNED, INCLUDING CORNED BEEF: Imports into the United States
for consumption, annual, 1938-1934, and monthly, 1933, 1934, and 1935

Year ended December 31	Country from which imported			Total value 1000 Dollars	Unit value per pound Cents
	Argentina	Uruguay	Other countries		
	1000 pounds	1000 pounds	1000 pounds	1000 pounds	1000 Dollars
Annual -					
1931 a/.....	8,433	9,271	1,223	18,926	3,217
1932.....	8,255	15,744	640	24,639	2,128
1933.....	18,908	21,278	1,158	41,344	2,677
1934.....	17,462	28,593	619	46,674	3,016
1933 -					
January.....	933	1,832	13	2,777	172
February.....	1,236	629	32	1,897	115
March.....	991	1,151	55	2,197	122
April.....	1,211	1,684	33	2,928	166
May.....	1,704	1,675	130	3,559	201
June.....	1,572	2,371	179	4,122	259
July.....	1,657	2,443	147	4,252	256
August.....	2,051	3,495	213	5,759	365
September.....	1,562	1,968	62	3,592	243
October.....	2,138	1,573	69	3,780	282
November.....	2,242	1,447	122	3,811	289
December.....	1,612	1,005	53	2,670	205
Total.....	18,908	21,278	1,158	41,344	2,677
1934 -					
January.....	1,106	392	70	1,568	121
February.....	779	445	120	1,344	97
March.....	1,837	1,097	61	2,995	198
April.....	923	2,851	8	3,782	258
May.....	1,094	2,291	85	3,470	231
June.....	734	1,714	81	2,519	181
July.....	1,397	2,867	15	4,279	252
August.....	1,399	4,691	105	6,195	362
September.....	1,694	2,503	30	4,227	269
October.....	1,420	3,162	4	4,586	281
November.....	1,409	3,023	8	4,440	278
December.....	3,680	3,557	32	7,269	438
Total.....	17,462	28,593	619	46,674	3,016
1935 -					
January.....	2,901	1,133	108	4,142	288
February.....	1,897	2,288	300	4,225	289
March.....	2,979	4,620	91	7,690	519
April.....	3,193	6,224	79	9,496	647

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the United States Tariff Commission.

a/ General imports; includes a small amount of canned meat other than beef.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports of beef and veal, by countries,
1930-1934

Commodity and country to which exported	Year ended December 31				
	1930 1,000 pounds	1931 1,000 pounds	1932 1,000 pounds	1933 1,000 pounds	1934 1,000 pounds
FRESH:					
United Kingdom.....	732	192	1	73	109
Mexico.....	490	372	267	247	296
Netherlands W. Indies.....	337	280	314	384	374
British W. Indies.....	238	193	89	105	196
Bermudas.....	221	433	321	328	532
Canada.....	113	56	6	2	5
Panama.....	108	384	529	1,039	2,162
Other countries.....	564	170	106	720	2,179 ^{a/}
Total.....	2,853	2,083	1,635	2,893	5,471
CANNED:					
United Kingdom.....	1,096	1,018	729	651	2,085
Philippine Islands.....	101	76	59	52	32
Newfoundland & Labrador.....	86	30	35	42	44
Canada.....	52	61	13	22	11
British West Indies.....	47	25	8	16	9
Netherland West Indies.....	35	39	35	27	61
British South Africa.....	34	27	22	32	46
Mexico.....	31	11	7	10	14
Panama.....	18	10	13	18	40
Other countries.....	210	181	82	132	159
Total.....	1,710	1,478	1,003	1,202	2,501
PICKLED AND OTHER CURED b/:					
Newfoundland & Labrador.....	8,753	8,066	6,862	8,520	8,803
Norway.....	1,206	368	320	474	697
Canada.....	810	416	115	142	81
British West Indies.....	542	398	160	559	776
French West Indies.....	498	1,362	1,339	1,586	1,661
United Kingdom.....	415	265	106	223	283
Netherland West Indies.....	369	367	303	225	176
Germany.....	343	234	192	243	181
Surinam.....	316	131	51	114	98
Panama.....	105	170	45	57	56
Other countries.....	1,314	1,245	375	591	1,126
Total	14,671	13,022	9,868	12,734	13,938
TOTAL BEEF AND VEAL...	19,234	16,583	12,504	16,834	21,910

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1930-1933, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

^{a/} Includes 1,579,000 pounds from Philippine Islands.

^{b/} Includes "Beef, pickled", only prior to 1911.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Mexico

Since 1930 there has been little incentive to build up beef cattle herds in northern Mexico. For a long period of years, both Mexican and American ranchers in Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Durango have regarded the United States as the usual outlet for cattle, largely feeders. The combined effects of higher American duties and declining prices operated to reduce the feeder cattle movement from Mexico to a 1934 total of some 56,000 head, or less than one third the number moved in 1930. For the first 3 months of 1935, however, exports of Mexican cattle to the United States were larger than in the whole year 1934. The cattle cited are those paying duty as a Mexican product, and do not include American cattle temporarily placed on Mexican ranges, and which may reenter the United States without payment of duty.

The movement of American drought-distressed cattle to Mexico in 1934 was facilitated by the Mexican government, which granted permission for the grazing of 70,000 to 80,000 head. Information is lacking concerning the extent to which Mexican range facilities were utilized, but indications are that the number of American cattle involved reached only 10,000 or 12,000 head, up to December 31. The figures represent an increase over the number of American cattle customarily using Mexican grazing lands, but they represent no significant volume of movement.

The latest estimate of cattle numbers in Mexico is the Census of 1930, at which time the number was enumerated at 10,083,000 head. Of that number, 1,936,000 head were in the four northern states mentioned, the leading state being Sonora, with 705,000 head. This 1930 enumeration is not comparable with earlier census figures or other official estimates as it includes the number in towns and villages and the method of estimating was different. (See "Foreign Crops and Markets," July 16, 1934, for complete explanation of method.) The 1902 census placed the total at 5,142,000. In 1910, there were between 18,000,000 and 20,000,000 head of cattle in Mexico, according to unofficial estimates. It is well known that during the revolutionary period, 1910-1920, cattle numbers in northern Mexico were decreased sharply as a result of military operations and sales to the United States. See table, page 668.

The movement of Mexican cattle to the United States during the last 15 years appears to have fluctuated in close conformity with changes in the American price level and in the scale of American import duties. During the years prior to 1930 in which American cattle numbers were declining and import duties were lower than those of the 1930 Act, cattle raising in northern Mexico was conducted with little regard for possible markets within Mexico itself, particularly Mexico City. Recently, however, more attention has been given the cultivation of such outlets. Slaughter in Mexico City in 1930 constituted one fifth of the total killed for domestic consumption and has been increasing each year since. In 1934 it amounted to 230,000 head,

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

or 26 percent above 1930. In 1934 a new meat packing plant was established by the Compania Empacadora Mexicana made up of American and Mexican capitalists. This firm, with a capital of 4,000,000 pesos (\$1,110,000) planned to obtain cattle from all parts of Mexico.

So far, ranchers in northern Mexico have found it difficult to compete with southern producers in the Mexico City and other southern markets. The wholesale price of beef in Mexico City, which averaged \$7.91 per 100 pounds in 1930, fell to \$3.10 in 1934. In February 1935, the price rose to \$3.27 per 100 pounds compared with \$3.14 in the same month of 1934. Current values undoubtedly are improved as a result of the larger movement to the United States. The problem of the domestic markets, however, is engaging the attention of the Mexican government. In July 1934 a cattle commission was formed to study domestic distribution with special reference to the number of middlemen. (See "Foreign Crops and Markets," February 19, 1934, pages 190 and 191, for description of domestic marketing conditions in Mexico.) The resolution appearing in the "Diario Oficial" of the Mexican government on July 13, 1934, pointed out the serious effect exerted upon the Mexican cattle industry by periods of unfavorable marketing conditions in the United States.

MEXICO: Monthly average wholesale price of beef per 100 pounds at Mexico City, 1930-1935

Month	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
January	7.78	6.73	4.82	3.42	3.02	3.15
February	-	7.33	4.64	3.22	3.14	3.27
March	7.54	7.30	4.74	3.21	3.02	
April	8.84	7.32	4.39	3.43	3.27	
May	8.84	6.53	3.84	3.27	3.15	
June	9.68	7.34	4.03	3.26	3.02	
July	8.12	6.89	4.40	3.56	3.27	
August	7.73	3.40	4.02	3.19	3.27	
September	7.30	4.24	4.07	3.06	3.15	
October	6.85	4.65	3.67	3.07	2.90	
November	7.11	4.62	3.22	2.90	2.90	
December	6.61	4.95	3.48	2.77	3.02	
Yearly average	a/7.91	a/5.80	4.03	3.20	3.10	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Compiled from Boletin Mensual del Departamento de Economia y Estadistica - monthly issue. Conversions to United States currency made at current rates of exchange. a/ Converted from yearly average as reported in original source. For other years the monthly figures as they appear above have been averaged.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

MEXICO: Distribution of cattle by States according to census of April 26, 1930, estimate of 1926 and census of June 30, 1902

Zones and States	Census	Estimate 1926	Census
	June 30, 1902 Thousands		April 26, 1930 a/ Thousands
<u>North</u>			
Coahuila	182	102	226
Chihuahua	396	398	685
Durango	233	133	320
Nuevo Leon	123	148	300
S. Luis Potosi	175	111	324
Tamaulipas	178	140	340
Zacatecas	190	230	541
Total	1,477	1,262	2,736
<u>North Pacific</u>			
Lower Calif.	52	130	138
Nayarit (Tepic)	152	141	183
Sinaloa	106	224	417
Sonora	261	483	705
Total	571	978	1,443
<u>Gulf</u>			
Campeche	42	18	33
Quintana Roo.	-	1	1
Tobasco	106	129	160
Veracruz	393	269	743
Yucatan	182	53	102
Total	723	470	1,039
<u>South Pacific</u>			
Colima	51	48	41
Chiapas	191	150	362
Guerrero	162	200	409
Oaxaca	105	113	392
Total	509	511	1,204
<u>Central</u>			
Aguascalientes	50	33	65
D. Federal	12	45	49
Guanajuato	374	266	527
Hidalgo	51	135	210
Jalisco	664	836	1,068
Mexico	108	165	368
Michoacan.	498	529	778
Morelos.	51	36	77
Puebla	79	128	341
Queretaro.	65	104	128
Tlaxcala	12	37	50
Total	1,864	2,364	3,661
Grand total	5,142	5,555	10,083

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Census 1930. Revista de Economia y Estadistica, May 1934, Boletin Mensual Dic. 15, 1927 del Dept. de Economia y Estadistica, and Dirección general de Estadística 1902.

a/ The 1930 Census is the first complete enumeration of cattle in Mexico including cities and villages and is therefore not comparable with earlier estimates or censuses.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Canada

The upward trend in Canadian cattle prices noted since early 1933 has continued thus far into 1935. May prices at Toronto and Winnipeg reached the highest levels attained since early 1931. See table, page 670. Toronto prices during May for good and choice beef steers weighing over 1,050 pounds ran over \$7.00 per 100 pounds. The Winnipeg level for the same grade exceeded \$6.90. At the same time, Chicago prices of medium grade beef steers sold out of first hands for slaughter were averaging about \$0.90 for all weights. See table of Canadian cattle prices on next page.

Approximately 70,000 cattle and 1,346 calves were shipped to the United States from Canada for 1935 up to May 23. During the week ended May 23 alone, 6,431 cattle and calves were shipped, which was almost as many as during the entire year of 1934. In 1919, Canadian exports of cattle and calves to this country reached 513,000 head but declined materially from that level to 129,000 in 1923. In 1929, the year before the increased United States tariff on cattle and beef went into effect, the number had increased again to 250,000.

From 1930 to 1934, Great Britain offered a considerably more attractive outlet for Canadian cattle than the United States. British receipts of cattle and beef from Empire sources were so heavy as to cause import restrictions for 1934 and 1935. The British import quota for the first quarter of 1935 was limited to the volume imported in the same period of 1934. As a matter of fact, imports of Canadian cattle into the United Kingdom during the first quarter of this year numbered only 6,063 compared with 11,166 during the same period of 1934, largely because of the price developments this year in the United States.

For beef exports also, Great Britain was the main outlet for the Canadian product from 1930 through 1934. Exports to the United States declined to insignificant quantities in 1933, making some recovery in 1934. Total exports last year were the largest since 1929. Canadian beef exports to the United States for the first quarter of 1935 reached 2,339,000 pounds compared with only 44,000 pounds for the same period of 1934.

The number of cattle and calves slaughtered under inspection in Canada during the 20 weeks ended May 23, 1935, comprised 276,000 cattle and 226,000 calves compared with 266,000 cattle and 216,000 calves during the same period a year earlier. Indications are that the upward movement of cattle numbers in recent years is at or near its end, according to a Canadian official statement. The number of calves on farms on December 1, 1934, was 45,000 less than on December 1, 1933, whereas the number of steers 2 years and over had decreased 56,000 head since the December survey of 1933. These reductions reflect the heavy liquidation of both mature and immature animals in 1934 due in part to the shortage of feed in some areas. See tables, page 671.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

The reported number of cows to calve during the 7-month period December to June 1934-35 is 3,372,000, a decrease of 6 percent as compared with the same period a year earlier, but 3 percent above this period of 1932-33. There is a prospective decrease in calving of 3 percent in the two principal eastern provinces and a decrease of 10 percent in the three principal western ones. (See tables for details.)

In December 1934 the Canadian Department of Agriculture forecast even heavier marketings of cattle in 1935 than in 1934, with the possibility of the marketing of many half finished cattle early in the year. In the eastern province of Ontario, the high price of grain effected a check in the output of fed cattle, encouraged the movement of partly finished stock, and increased the number roughed through for grass finish. The movement of grain-fed cattle during the spring and summer of 1935, however, is expected to prove adequate for both the export market and the greater part of the domestic trade.

CANADA: Monthly average price, United States currency, per 100 pounds of good and choice beef steers over 1,050 pounds at Toronto and Winnipeg, 1930-1934

Month	Toronto a/					Winnipeg b/				
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
January	9.75	7.42	5.01	3.59	5.51	9.13	6.11	4.44	3.18	4.13
February	9.78	6.56	5.10	3.34	5.78	9.41	5.82	4.29	2.73	4.46
March	10.20	6.74	5.22	3.64	5.98	9.42	5.78	4.54	3.10	4.89
April	11.06	6.22	5.28	4.07	6.06	10.34	5.53	4.60	3.20	4.98
May	10.70	6.07	5.16	4.43	5.85	10.71	5.22	4.55	3.78	4.93
June	9.50	5.85	5.34	4.58	5.61	9.51	5.22	4.57	3.87	4.74
July	8.13	6.02	5.35	4.54	5.43	7.93	5.57	4.43	4.08	4.20
August	7.21	6.45	5.30	4.43	5.51	5.96	5.45	4.11	3.20	3.92
September	7.22	6.07	4.84	4.34	5.46	5.36	4.82	3.76	3.08	3.59
October	7.27	5.26	4.29	4.20	5.15	5.46	4.26	3.31	2.67	3.37
November	7.29	5.27	3.68	4.52	4.90	5.83	4.30	3.06	3.41	3.54
December	7.34	5.00	3.55	5.12	5.45	5.83	4.28	2.79	3.71	3.85
Yearly average	8.73	5.99	4.90	4.23	5.56	6.98	5.20	4.38	3.33	4.22

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. See page 661 for comparable United States prices.

Compiled from Annual Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review 1933, and monthly issues. Conversions at par up to and including August 1931. Beginning September 1931, conversions at current monthly rates of exchange as quoted in Federal Reserve Bulletins.

a/ 1935 prices: January \$5.55; February \$5.94; March \$6.74; April \$7.08.
 b/ 1935 prices: January \$4.18; February \$5.07; March \$5.83; April \$6.29.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CANADA: Number of cattle and calves in principal eastern and western provinces on December 31, 1934 with comparisons

December 1	Principal eastern provinces			Three prairie provinces				Total Canada
	Ontario	Quebec	Total	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total	
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1933.....	2,500	1,599	4,099	741	1,328	1,440	3,509	8,460
1934.....	2,458	1,573	4,031	729	1,366	1,520	3,615	8,485

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics - February, 1935, p. 49.

CANADA: Number of cows to calve in principal eastern and western provinces, December-June 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35

December to June	Principal eastern provinces			Principal western provinces				Total Canada
	Ontario	Quebec	Total	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total	
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1932-33...	846	960	1,806	218	488	475	1,181	3,275
1933-34...	861	995	1,856	225	560	617	1,402	3,577
1934-35...	835	957	1,792	208	492	560	1,260	3,372

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics - Canada. February, 1935, p. 50.

CANADA: Number of cattle and calves in important eastern and western provinces and in all Canada, 1930-1934

Date of estimate	Principal eastern provinces			Three prairie provinces				Total Canada
	Ontario	Quebec	Total	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total	
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1930.....	2,676	2,019	4,695	735	1,215	1,283	3,238	8,937
1931.....	2,514	1,707	4,221	669	1,189	1,125	2,983	7,973
1932.....	2,529	1,877	4,406	734	1,328	1,224	3,286	8,511
1933.....	2,524	1,760	4,284	806	1,446	1,472	3,724	8,876
1934.....	2,494	1,726	4,220	795	1,504	1,570	3,869	8,952

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics - Canada. February, 1935.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CANADA: Number of cattle on hand and exports of cattle and calves averages 1909-1913, 1914-1918, 1919-1923, 1924-1928, annual 1929-1934

Year ended December 31	Number on hand June 1	Cattle exported			Calves exported			Total cattle and calves exported
		To the United Kingdom	To the United States	Total exports	To the United States	Total		
Av. 1909-13.	3,701	-	-	-	-	-	-	123
Av. 1914-18.	7,333	2	156	160	46	46	207	
Av. 1919-23.	9,747	36	219	252	53	53	304	
Av. 1924-28.	9,061	56	130	190	63	64	254	
1929.....	8,825	-	160	163	90	91	254	
1930.....	8,937	5	19	28	35	36	64	
1931.....	7,973	27	9	40	15	16	56	
1932.....	8,511	17	9	28	4	5	33	
1933.....	8,876	50	6	59	a/	1	60	
1934.....	8,952	54	6	63	a/	1	64	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, Canada, 1930 and 1931, 1932, 1933 Livestock and Meat Trade, December, 1934.

CANADA: Cattle slaughter, production and export of beef, averages 1909-1913, 1914-1918, 1919-1923, 1924-1928, annual 1929-1934

Year	Inspected	Total	Total beef	Exports of beef and veal to		
	cattle and calves	cattle and calves	and veal production	Great Britain	United States	Total exports
Averages:	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1909-1913....	423	a/	1,218	a/ 426,194	627	2,196
1914-1918....	659	b/	-	b/ 28,227	15,165	62,223
1919-1923....	827	-	1,887	649,007	13,633	26,335
1924-1928....	1,051	-	1,926	689,379	5,222	26,465
1929.....	1,117	-	1,954	693,457	6	28,666
1930.....	978	-	1,904	675,881	243	4,988
1931.....	963	-	1,702	604,350	534	352
1932.....	937	-	1,669	592,565	1,479	381
1933.....	1,092	-	1,715	608,976	7,173	170
1934.....	1,347	-	-	-	11,494	379

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Compiled from Livestock and Animal Products Statistics 1933 and earlier issues. Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, Canada, 1933 and monthly issue, December. a/ 1910. b/ No estimate available.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

CANADA: Exports of beef, by countries, 1930-1934

Commodity and country to which exported	Year ended December 31				
	1930 1,000 pounds	1931 1,000 pounds	1932 1,000 pounds	1933 preliminary 1,000 pounds	1934 preliminary 1,000 pounds
FRESH CHILLED OR FROZEN:					
United Kingdom....	243	524	1,479	7,173	11,494
United States....	4,813	345	370	171	373
Bermuda.....	810	949	821	822	641
Newfoundland.....	1,768	1,712	1,274	1,100	1,129
Other countries....	198	159	123	268	1,234
Total.....	7,832	3,689	4,067	9,534	14,876
PICKLED:					
Total.....	254	67	399	476	216
TOTAL BEEF.....	8,086	3,756	4,466	10,010	15,092

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Trade of Canada, 1930 to 1933, and Quarterly Report of the Trade of Canada, December and March issued, 1934.

CANADA: Imports of beef, by countries, 1930-1934

Commodity and country to which imported	Year ended December 31				
	1930 1,000 pounds	1931 1,000 pounds	1932 1,000 pounds	1933 preliminary 1,000 pounds	1934 preliminary 1,000 pounds
FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN:					
United Kingdom....	38	25	a/	a/	0
United States....	401	160	57	25	26
Australia.....	1,203	139	173	25	a/
New Zealand.....	1,500	19	182	129	170
Other countries....	a/	1	a/	a/	0
Total.....	3,141	344	411	179	196
PICKLED:					
Total.....	490	50	a/	1	1
TOTAL BEEF.....	3,631	394	411	180	197

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from Trade of Canada, 1930 to 1933, and Quarterly Report of the Trade of Canada, December and March issues, 1934. a/ If any, included in "Other countries."

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July--
April, 1933-34 and 1934-35

Article exported	Unit	July-April			
		Quantity 1933-34	Quantity 1934-35	Value 1933-34	Value 1934-35
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:</u>					
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle	No.	3	12	177	460
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	Lb.	1,241	660	295	193
Cheese	Lb.	1,074	1,142	211	232
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized	Gal.	48	60	34	52
Condensed	Lb.	3,362	7,527	405	939
Dried	Lb.	2,274	2,270	453	511
Evaporated	Lb.	28,729	33,715	1,786	2,180
Infants' foods, malted	Lb.	1,338	1,546	399	467
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	1,745	1,470	378	406
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh	Lb.	3,351	4,900	423	727
Beef, pickled or cured	Lb.	12,636	8,704	697	605
Beef, canned	Lb.	1,450	2,350	456	760
Total beef	Lb.	17,437	15,954	1,576	2,092
Pork-					
Carcasses, fresh	Lb.	1,709	477	149	44
Loins & Other fresh	Lb.	21,139	24,740	2,203	2,918
Total fresh pork	Lb.	22,848	25,217	2,352	2,962
Bacon	Lb.	19,897	10,470	1,589	1,212
Canned	Lb.	9,745	8,913	2,729	3,230
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	58,952	51,635	7,457	8,107
Pickled or salted	Lb.	14,337	12,552	942	1,091
Sides, Gumber. & Wiltshire..	Lb.	641	341	73	48
Total pork	Lb.	126,420	109,128	15,142	16,650
Mutton and lamb	Lb.	432	557	68	98
Poultry and game, fresh	Lb.	1,861	1,340	336	293
Other canned meats incl.					
canned poultry	Lb.	441	851	76	158
Sausage, canned	Lb.	1,011	1,056	219	252
Sausage, not canned	Lb.	2,315	1,817	420	355
Other meats, incl.					
edible offal	Lb.	29,393	24,620	2,326	2,435
Total meats	Lb.	179,310	155,323	20,163	22,333
Meat extracts & bouillon cubes	Lb.	72	140	123	147
Sausage casings	Lb.	29,078	30,592	5,968	5,477

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-April, 1933-34 and 1934-35 cont'd

Article exported	Unit	July-April			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS				1,000	1,000
CONTINUED:				dollars	dollars
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:					
Lard.....	Lb.	439,222	208,496	26,513	17,028
Lard, neutral.....	Lb.	3,553	2,113	238	190
Oleo oil.....	Lb.	22,512	11,638	1,314	928
Oleo stock.....	Lb.	7,791	3,779	444	332
Stearins and fatty acids.....	Lb.	8,061	4,150	462	510
Tallow.....	Lb.	9,730	657	441	42
Other animal oils, greases and fats.....	Lb.	85,491	21,348	3,336	1,110
Total oils and fats.....	Lb.	576,963	252,181	32,748	19,940
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Coffee.....	Lb.	9,868	5,430	1,707	1,005
Cotton (500 lbs.).....	Bale	7,585	4,410	391,333	285,552
Cotton linters (500 lbs.).....	Bale	186	209	3,542	5,287
FRUITS:					
Apples-					
Fresh.....	Bskt.	539	254	856	435
Fresh.....	Box	8,542	5,671	11,094	7,976
Fresh.....	Bbl.	1,045	692	4,040	2,977
Dried.....	Lb.	35,925	20,216	3,080	1,860
Apricots, dried.....	Lb.	35,462	12,784	3,667	2,127
Grapefruit.....	Box	727	696	1,739	1,542
Oranges.....	Box	2,517	2,547	5,422	6,770
Pears, fresh.....	Lb.	110,043	100,170	4,015	3,865
Prunes, dried.....	Lb.	183,363	132,716	9,959	7,546
Raisins.....	Lb.	86,350	84,444	3,967	4,340
Canned fruit.....	Lb.	276,635	206,921	18,080	15,561
GRAINS, FLOUR AND MEAL:					
Barley, excluding flour.....	Bu.	5,463	3,907	3,001	2,939
Buckwheat, excluding flour.....	Bu.	16	33	10	25
Corn, including cornmeal.....	Bu.	4,346	2,257	2,674	2,016
Malt.....	Bu.	121	77	119	90
Oats, including oatmeal.....	Bu.	1,243	773	1,265	1,054
Rice, incl. flour, meal and broken rice.....	Lb.	88,025	60,929	2,944	2,005
Rye, excluding flour.....	Bu.	20	a/	16	a/
Wheat.....	Bu.	16,956	3,009	10,275	1,951
Wheat flour b/.....	Bbl.	3,383	3,384	13,050	14,402
Wheat including flour.....	Bu.	32,861	18,911	23,325	16,353

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-April, 1933-34 and 1934-35 cont'd

Article exported	Unit	July-April			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
OILSEED PRODUCTS:					
Cottonseed cake and meal.....	L.ton	66	2	1,527	80
Linseed cake and meal.....	L.ton	314	131	6,614	3,646
Cottonseed oil, crude.....	Lb.	14,833	1,606	539	83
Cottonseed oil, refined.....	Lb.	6,676	3,147	435	313
Sugar (2,000 lbs.).....	Ton	48	142	1,620	4,723
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured.....	Lb.	289,704	232,567	73,914	100,695
Burley.....	Lb.	10,347	12,883	1,379	1,788
Dark-fired Ky. & Tennessee.....	Lb.	65,315	52,646	5,978	5,847
Dark Virginia.....	Lb.	10,293	9,757	1,653	2,005
Maryland and Ohio export.....	Lb.	8,722	4,859	1,946	1,056
Green River (Pryor).....	Lb.	1,804	3,141	306	604
One-sucker leaf.....	Lb.	1,109	724	81	57
Cigar leaf.....	Lb.	1,591	1,247	506	403
Black fat, water baler & dark African.....	Lb.	7,309	7,051	1,043	1,142
Perique.....	Lb.	43	62	16	22
Total leaf tobacco.....	Lb.	397,197	324,942	86,821	113,619
Stems, trimmings, scrap.....	Lb.	14,491	20,001	708	584
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried.....	Lb.	6,352	4,365	291	221
Peas, dried.....	Lb.	2,031	2,786	115	134
Onions.....	Lb.	19,466	12,974	275	264
Potatoes, white.....	Lb.	30,894	61,722	550	640
Vegetables, canned.....	Lb.	24,370	23,863	2,105	2,295
MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	3,861	3,629	1,263	1,684
Glucose.....	Lb.	42,617	25,329	1,085	712
Hops.....	Lb.	7,346	6,441	2,550	1,248
Starch, corn.....	Lb.	63,732	34,901	1,764	1,183
GRAND TOTAL.....				667,257	556,091

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500. b/ Includes flour milled in United States from foreign wheat.

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-April, 1933-34 and 1934-35

Article imported	Unit	July-April			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
<u>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:</u>				1,000	1,000
LIVE ANIMALS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle	No.	58	164	900	4,104
Horses	No.	3	4	511	689
<u>DAIRY PRODUCTS:</u>					
Butter	Lb.	620	18,291	105	2,971
Casein	Lb.	7,867	1,271	464	115
Cheese-					
Swiss	Lb.	6,297	5,348	1,592	1,363
Other	Lb.	32,774	35,527	7,421	7,596
Total cheese	Lb.	39,071	40,875	9,013	8,959
Cream	Gal.	25	a/	31	1
Milk-					
Condensed & evaporated ...	Lb.	560	175	25	12
Dried & malted	Lb.	123	764	7	59
Whole, sk. & buttermilk ..	Gal.	40	15	7	3
<u>EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS:</u>					
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	170	263	28	49
Egg albumen, dried	Lb.	323	793	139	344
Yolks, dried	Lb.	1,421	2,256	123	193
Other	Lb.	367	374	31	47
Hides and skins, total	Lb.	291,177	162,483	46,159	25,357
<u>MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:</u>					
Beef & veal, fresh	Lb.	217	3,387	17	389
Beef & veal, pickled, etc...	Lb.	474	769	23	58
Mutton and lamb, fresh	Lb.	4	21	1	2
Pork--					
Fresh	Lb.	229	759	29	99
Hams, shoulders & bacon ..	Lb.	949	1,260	271	343
Pickled, salted & other ..	Lb.	482	442	173	172
Other fresh meats	Lb.	335	423	33	51
Poultry and game, total	Lb.	549	770	235	261
Meats, canned--					
Beef, incl. corned	Lb.	33,554	56,549	2,814	3,674
Other canned	Lb.	89	119	28	32
Total canned.....	Lb.	33,643	56,668	2,342	3,706
Other prepared or preserved meats	Lb.	4	a/	a/	a/
Total meats	Lb.	36,885	64,499	3,134	5,081
Sausage casings	Lb.	12,738	12,645	6,883	8,093
Tallow	Lb.	91	131,297	3	5,866
Silk, raw	Lb.	53,867	50,842	88,396	61,074
Wool, unmanufactured	Lb.	161,527	91,079	21,703	13,333

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products, July-April, 1933-34 and 1934-35 cont'd

Article imported	Unit	July-April			
		Quantity		Value	
		1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:</u>		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
Cacao beans	Lb.	423,524	485,102	17,541	21,889
Coffee	Lb.	1,396,703	1,292,808	108,271	115,163
Cotton (478 lbs.)	Bale	131	99	7,611	6,693
<u>FEEDS AND FODDERS:</u>					
Beet pulp, dried	L.ton	6	16	87	400
Bran, shorts, etc.-					
Of direct importation	L.ton	89	199	1,324	4,297
Withdrawn bonded mills ...	L.ton	58	60	916	1,350
Hay (2,000 lbs.)	Ton	1	71	15	697
Oilcake and oil-cake meal-					
Bean (Soy)	Lb.	49,665	124,888	478	1,280
Coconut	Lb.	29,295	82,437	169	744
Cottonseed	Lb.	2,414	97,061	14	1,091
Linseed	Lb.	15,841	19,097	138	186
All other	Lb.	4,599	8,288	39	79
Total	Lb.	101,814	331,771	838	3,380
<u>FRUITS:</u>					
Bananas	Bunch	33,028	40,640	16,727	20,837
Berries, natural state	Lb.	4,344	3,860	216	245
Currants	Lb.	5,877	6,674	359	402
Dates	Lb.	39,777	50,778	1,456	1,849
Figs	Lb.	6,615	5,377	442	358
Grapes	Cu.ft.	229	508	255	550
Lemons	Lb.	2,745	618	75	19
Limes	Lb.	2,516	4,479	70	122
Pineapples-					
Fresh	Lb.	b/	b/	89	180
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	2,258	3,848	108	185
Products of the P.I.	Lb.	19	7,705	1	448
Raisins	Lb.	1,088	943	123	91
Olives-					
In brine	Gal.	4,751	5,618	2,647	3,109
<u>GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS:</u>					
Barley, grain	Bu.	29	9,624	15	7,423
Barley malt	Lb.	128,432	189,796	3,040	5,553
Corn	Bu.	153	11,270	82	6,197
Oats	Bu.	135	14,084	49	4,122

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July-April, 1933-34 and 1934-35, cont'd

Article imported	Unit	July-April				
		Quantity		Value		
		1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:						
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS, CONT'D						
Rice--						
Uncleaned.....	Lb.	2,725	6,342	60	150	
Cleaned (except Patna)....	Lb.	12,015	28,865	328	799	
Patna.....	Lb.	1,365	2,595	39	93	
Meal, flour and broken....	Lb.	12,599	41,434	178	542	
Rye, grain.....	Bu.	9,323	8,148	4,375	4,558	
Wheat-						
Dutiable at 42¢ per bu.	Bu.	141	5,544	146	5,414	
Dutiable at 10½ ad val. c/	Bu.	6	7,035	2	4,959	
Milled in bond and export..	Bu.	6,935	6,051	4,316	4,662	
Export to Cuba.....	Bu.	2,505	3,130	1,625	2,516	
Wheat flour.....	Bbl.	a/	1	2	6	
Wheat, including flour... Nuts.....	Bu.	9,589	21,764	6,091	17,557	
	b/	b/				
OILS, VEGETABLE:						
Coconut, product of P.I.	Lb.	297,203	233,861	7,657	5,731	
Cottonseed oil.....	Lb.	0	65,694	0	3,044	
Linseed oil.....	Lb.	10,197	2,128	372	81	
Olive oil, edible.....	Lb.	47,879	50,432	5,277	6,367	
Clive oil, inedible.....	Lb.	39,111	41,971	2,145	2,794	
Palmkernel oil.....	Lb.	15,621	17,042	427	453	
Palm oil.....	Lb.	220,627	140,132	5,928	3,166	
Peanut oil.....	Lb.	993	29,945	70	1,201	
Perilla oil.....	Lb.	24,892	17,040	1,554	1,415	
Rapeseed oil.....	Gal.	1,479	4,030	489	1,257	
Soybean oil.....	Lb.	2,504	8,855	82	335	
Tung oil.....	Lb.	106,410	89,868	5,053	6,215	
OILSEEDS:						
Castor beans.....	Lb.	103,806	74,335	1,828	1,455	
Copra.....	Lb.	562,945	289,643	7,319	4,371	
Flaxseed.....	Bu.	15,457	12,234	16,184	11,978	
Sesame seed.....	Lb.	29,283	130,383	614	2,997	
Seeds, except oilseeds.....	b/	b/		3,501	5,589	
Spices.....	Lb.	95,878	79,750	8,558	9,622	
Sugar (2,000 lbs.).....	Ton	2,271	d/ 2,878	83,911	d/ 102,982	
Tea.....	Lb.	77,882	72,074	13,823	14,548	
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured...	Lb.	41,285	43,667	19,799	19,078	
Tobacco stems, not cut, etc....	Lb.	1,657	1,689	62	60	

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products, July-April, 1933-34 and 1934-35, cont'd

Article imported	Unit	July-April			
		Quantity 1933-34	Quantity 1934-35	Value 1933-34	Value 1934-35
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:</u>				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLES:					
Beans-					
Dried	Lb.	7,428	26,751	204	593
Green or unripe	Lb.	4,493	4,385	124	127
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried	Lb.	9,011	10,441	297	348
Garlic	Lb.	5,533	4,320	163	191
Onions	Lb.	3,412	12,723	41	291
Peas, except cowp's & chickp's					
Dried	Lb.	10,712	6,872	437	312
Green	Lb.	4,906	4,205	247	208
Potatoes, white	Lb.	122,239	25,177	1,821	278
Tapioca, crude	Lb.	2,936	2,512	13	26
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	41,594	73,497	955	1,770
Turnips	Lb.	91,475	90,597	784	539
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	63,086	66,078	2,674	2,686
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	b/	b/	5,448	6,069
FIBERS, VEGETABLE:					
Flax, unmanufactured	L.ton	4	2	1,464	1,164
Hemp, unmanufactured	L.ton	1	a/	173	122
Jute & jute butts, unmfr'd.	L.ton	48	39	3,146	2,582
Kapok	L.ton	8	8	1,597	1,581
Manila	L.ton	35	33	2,147	2,226
Sisal and hanequen	L.ton	101	55	6,620	3,937
Rubber, crude	Lb.	979,878	825,371	63,750	97,596
				641,548	703,036

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

b/ Reported in value only.

c/ Unfit for human consumption.

d/ Excludes Virgin Islands beginning January 1, 1935.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States, by countries, April and July-April, 1933-34 and 1934-35

Country to which exported	Wheat, incl. flour		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July-April		April		April	
	1933-34 bushels	1934-35 bushels	1934 bushels	1935 bushels	1934 barrels	1935 barrels
Irish Free State	1,534	1,032	415	0	1	0
United Kingdom	1,185	561	713	0	6	3
Norway	512	487	0	0	19	4
Netherlands	436	375	19	0	5	10
Italy	281	138	0	0	1	1
Belgium	197	61	0	19	a/	a/
Denmark	170	104	0	0	3	2
Malta, Gozo & Cyprus ..	93	101	0	0	1	1
Finland	82	51	0	0	2	1
Germany	64	112	0	11	1	1
France	49	83	17	0	0	a/
Greece	19	56	0	0	a/	1
Sweden	13	25	0	0	1	0
Other Europe	67	35	0	0	a/	a/
Total Europe	4,702	3,221	1,164	30	40	24
Canada	29	19	a/	0	1	a/
Cuba	3,142	3,678	3	0	91	86
Haiti, Republic of ...	549	482	0	0	12	6
Panama	769	786	0	0	10	10
Mexico	61	66	0	0	1	1
Brazil	811	534	0	0	14	7
Peru	268	78	0	0	6	1
Colombia	17	27	0	0	a/	1
China	9,649	2,507	1,282	0	1	a/
Hong Kong	935	529	2	0	22	8
Kwantung	210	49	0	0	0	0
Japan	4,203	218	1,100	0	0	a/
Philippine Islands ...	2,211	1,484	a/	0	74	24
Other countries	5,305	5,233	25	a/	134	98
Total exports	32,861	18,911	3,576	30	406	266
Total imports b/ ..	9,539	21,764	960	2,706	a/	a/
Net exports	23,272	c/ 2,853	2,616	c/ 2,676	406	266

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

b/ Imports for consumption and includes foreign wheat milled in bond for export.

c/ Net imports.

Index

Page		Page
Late cables	630	Meat, Cont'd:
Crop and Market Prospects	631	SITUATION, Cont'd:
-----	::	Cattle, Cont'd:
Agricultural exports, U.S.:	::	Number:
Index numbers, April 1935....	639	Canada, 1929-1934....,671,672
Principal products, April	::	Mexico, 1930668
1935	674	World, 1931-1934.....646
Agricultural imports, principal	::	Prices:
products, U.S., April 1935..	677	Canada, 1930-1934.....670
Cotton, production, Egypt,	::	United States, 1930-1935..661
1935	630	Slaughter:
Fruit, proposed marketing	::	Canada, 1929-1934.....672
scheme, U.K., 1935	657	Principal countries,
Meat:	::	1930-1934.....651
SITUATION, CATTLE AND BEEF,	::	Rye (including maslin):
WORLD, MAY 1935	640	Crop condition, Danube Basin,
Beef:	::	May 1935634
Consumption, per capita,	::	Exports, Danube Basin,
principal countries,	::	July-May, 1934-35635
1930-1934	655	Spring crops, sowings, Russia,
Exports:	::	May 15, 1935638
Canada, 1929-1934.672,673	::	Wheat:
United States, 1930-	::	Acreage:
1934	665	Danube Basin, 1935631
Imports:	::	India, 1935633
Canada, 1930-1934.....673	::	Crop conditions:
United States, 1930-	::	Argentina, May 31, 1935.....633
1934	663,664	Canada, May 28, 1935631
Import control, U.K.,	::	Danube Basin, May 1935631
January-June, 1935....642	::	Exports, U.S., April 1935681
Prices, Mexico,1930-1935 667	::	Market conditions:
Production:	::	China, May 31, 1935634
Canada, 1929-1933....672	::	Danube Basin, May 1935632
Principal countries,	::	Prices, Shanghai, May 31,1935...634
1930-1934	653	Production, India, 1935633
Cattle:	::	Production prospects, China
Exports, Canada, 1929-	::	1935634
1934	672	Sowings (spring):
Imports, U.S., 1929-	::	Canada, May 28, 1935630,631
1935	661,662	Russia, May 15, 1935638